CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD,
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28768—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain,	Friday.
B.I. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th June.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.I. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.I. GANGES	4307	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4103	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	Saturday. 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co:; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 16th — June 30th — July 28th.
July 14th — August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Vidos	4,300	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis ..	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis ..	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Samarang and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 8, 1892.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 25th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c. apply to

VISRA EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3044	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	13th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 15th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 19th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 16th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co,
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About.
*LYCIA	3139.	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from 425 to 430 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES. } Rs. 1-12

DRESS BOWS, FINE CAMBRIC, } Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, BOMBAY. HOSIERS.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF
TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES"

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III., and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	as.	Credit Prices. Rs.	as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—				
No. 000 Half-gallon size	9	8	10	8
" " " Wicker covered	11	0	12	0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8	13	0
" " " Wicker covered	13	8	15	4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0	17	0
" " " Wicker covered	17	0	19	8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0	22	8
" " " Wicker covered	23	3	26	0
" 2 Five-gallon size	27	0	30	0
" 3 Six-gallon size	34	0	39	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2	0 to 5	0	

Coir coverings for above at following charges:—½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.

Owing to the Unsatisfactory State of Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEAD OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON OFFICE, 81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

The Right Honourable the EARL OF KINTORE.
The Right Honourable the EARL OF DENBIGH.
Sir JOSEPH C. LEE.

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Branch Offices and Agencies in all the principal Towns of EUROPE, AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

Mutual Life Insurance Company only.

ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1891.
FROM THE 32ND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assurance in Force	£167,686,366 at 1s. 4d. =	Rs.	2,515,295,490
New Assurance in 1891	48,566,319 " =		728,494,785
Income	8,136,447 " =		122,046,705
Assets, 31st December, 1891	28,374,691 " =		425,620,365
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation	22,917,820 " =		343,767,300
Surplus, 4 per cent. Basis	5,456,871 " =		81,853,065

SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES, ON EVERY STANDARD OF VALUATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Policy Holders during the year 1891	3,083,478 at 1s. 4d. =		46,252,170
Total Amount Paid Policy-Holders since the organisation of the Society	32,996,332 " =		494,944,980

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Increase of Income	989,081 at 1s. 4d. =		14,836,215
Increase of Assets	3,532,244 " =		52,983,660
Increase of New Assurance	6,102,547 " =		91,538,205
Increase of Surplus	531,778 " =		7,976,670

The Free-Tontine Policy is Unrestricted, Incontestable, Non-forfeitable, and Accumulative with Low Premiums reducible to Home Rates for European Military and Civilian residents in, also for Natives of, India, and virtually provides Endowment Assurance at Ordinary Life Rates.

Native Gentlemen, whose lives are unexceptionable, will be accepted at Eastern Rates under the 20 years Endowment Table.

Policies are granted either in Sterling or Rupee Currency.

Intending Assurers are particularly requested to see the Manager or write for Prospectus and full particulars.

Active and energetic Canvassers and Agents wanted for Bombay and other centres in India.

Policies are issued and claims paid in Bombay.

Temporary Offices, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Dr. E. H. R. LANGLEY, Brigade-Surgeon, Chief Medical Referee.

L. V. DESBOROUGH,
Manager.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FINEST DRIED PRUNES FOR STEWING.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 2 lb. Bottle	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRIED CORED APPLES,

Specially imported and preserved by a patent process.

THE fruit will be found to possess the same flavour and aroma as when fresh, and is particularly suitable for Baking, Stewing, and other Cooking purposes.

2lb. tins..... Cash Re. 1-4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1	8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	" 0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	2	SOUCHONG	"	" 0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	0			

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

			Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Corned Ox Tongues,	3-lb. Tins	Each	3	0	Boiled Mutton,	1-lb. Tin	Each	0 12
Smoked " "	3 " "	"	3	4	Roast "	1 " "	"	0 12
Sheep "	1 " Tin	"	1	1	Corned "	1 " "	"	0 12
Luncheon Beef,	2 " Tins	"	1	4	Spiced "	1 " "	"	0 12
Boiled "	2 " "	"	1	2	Rump Steak and Onions,	1 " "	"	0 12
Roast "	2 " "	"	1	2	Soup and Boulli	1 " "	"	0 10
Spiced "	2 " "	"	1	2	Mutton Broth	1 " "	"	0 10
Boiled "	1 " Tin	"	0	12	Asstd. Compressed Meats	1 " "	"	0 12
Roast "	1 " "	"	0	12	" Soups	1 " "	"	0 10

We invite special attention to the above Goods, which far surpass in Quality and Price any other Tin Goods of the same description, and Customers will be furnished with all requirements by applying to our Fort Establishment.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.
PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. DETAILED list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. ESTABLISHED in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. EXCEPTIONAL terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. SEND for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of H. M. S. PLASSY give notice that they are in no way RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that the WARDROOM STEWARD may incur.

R. C. MUNDAY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CHAN MACNAB," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1892. Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Rs. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 130°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NOTICE.
BANGALORE "DAILY POST" AND "EXAMINER PRESS."
A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th day of July, 1892 next, for the purchase, free of incumbrances of all the PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING and other MACHINERY, TYPES, (English, Canarese and Tamil) and plant of every description, Furniture, Editor's Library, and all other goods and effects belonging to the above Presses situate at No. 10, Residency Road, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

The above has recently been valued at an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,000, and intending tenderers can see a detailed Inventory of the same at the "Daily Post" Office.

All tenders should be sent in to the undersigned at the Office of the "Daily Post" on or before the 15th day of July 1892 next, and be superscribed on the outside cover, "Tender for Purchase of Machinery, &c., of the "Daily Post" and "Examiner Press."

The undersigned does not bind herself to accept the highest or any tender. Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount will be returned to all unsuccessful tenderers about the 23rd July 1892.

M. E. MERGLER,
Executrix of the Will of the
late J. W. HAYES, Sr., Proprietor,
"Daily Post and Examiner Press."
Bangaloro, June 6th, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 102
Hatton Garden, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,288,437 | 1885 .....£5,592,901
1890.....£1,526,543 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—
1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. R. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.
One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints..... " 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Enal's Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage. Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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Third do. ..... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... " 4½ "
Third do. ..... " 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.
Per Annum .....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... " 6
Quarterly ..... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.
Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... " 6
Quarterly ..... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£51—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	19
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Bandman Pier ..	5,000	100	100	12	106
Batty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance....	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New issue.	500	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Goverdhan Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Bargety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
Jehangir Motor & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Milling...	500	500	30	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. ...	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	12pr.ct.	600no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,00.	Rs 70	14621
Mazagon	5,000	25!	25.	6	117
Morarji Goculdas	4,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,770	100	100	Nil.	pa
Nathoo	500	100	1,000	Nil.	15
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,700	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	635
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	681
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130 x
Samoon..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1203
Soondercas....	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no
Spinning Maharatta	1,312	240	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,200	250	25	12½	205
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	333
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	633
Victoria Mills ..	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	709xd
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	900 nom

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 c
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c.	45) 95)
Alfred (Watercheo)	200	1,100	1,100	..	205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	200
Bullary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	123)
Bombay Cotton Brod'A Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	130
Broach Cutty Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	110
Colaba	600	200	all	..	217
Dar India	500	1,000	1,000	45	30
English Press and Manfg ..	334	1,000	1,000	45 xd	1,450
Fort	400	250	250	130	180
Framjee	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Gazetteer and Calamity	300	500	all	50	850
Hafiz Mahomed Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450x
Khanagum	750	400	all	50	137
Mahmadpura Cottonts, and P. Co, Ld.	240	450	450	32½	475
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	490
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	50)
Muncherjee	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	93
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	405
New Berar..	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	240
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12.	605
Prince of Wales Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500	..	122½
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	20	395
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35	445
Volkart	375	200	all	75	210
		1,000	100	Rs. 100	239
					985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian..	1,34.	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unity	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	380
Borabay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	325 no
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1135
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	600
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	124	631
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	445
David Mill	2,400	500	500	Rs. 20	417½
Dhun Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	980
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	655
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bullough ..	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	1 415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010 x
James Greaves	1,100	500	5.0	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 xd
Khandelah	75.	1,000	1,000	30	6 5
Khanagaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mahkunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold..	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	154
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1070
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	223
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	12pr.ct.	600no
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Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	900 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-5-6
China Lead ..	"	23-12 National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	23-14 "
Australia do.	"	23-12 "
Bombay do.	"	21-2-6
English Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragons.....	"	15-4
Bar Silver 17 Setteenes..	"	106-7
Do. do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolas Dollars	"	228 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	224 "
Spanish do.	"	200 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Surat (s), from Shanghai; Lycia (s), and Emir (s), Cardiff; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Balmoral Castle (s), for London; Craigton (s), Marseilles, &c.; and Ursa (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

LOST.—Mr. English, of the Byculla Schools, has reported to the police that on Sunday evening last he left a new silk umbrella, in gharry No. 623.

FALL OF A ROOF.—On Sunday evening, the roof of Mr. Bhimjee Shamji's bungalow, situated at Dadar, gave way suddenly. Fortunately no one was injured.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Donald Small, L. M. & S., will deliver a lecture at the above rooms to-night, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Subject : "Some Points regarding the Human Brain."

BOMBAY PHONETIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Institute for shorthand held this evening Mr. Peters was elected vice-chairman, Mr. Michael, secretary, Mr. Ellis, treasurer; and a committee was appointed to work the local branch. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A PICK-POCKET.—Inspector Briscoe brought up Vishnu Mahdu before Mr. Webb, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of stealing two annas and six pies from the pocket of Waman Bhowan, while going to Null Bazaar. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BARWATIAHS.—The report to the effect that the Barwatiahs had put in an appearance near Halwad appears to be quite true. Hotly pursued by the Kutch Police they made off towards Dhrangadra. Near Halwad they had a scuffle with the Kutch, Dhrangdra, and Morvi Police, in which a mare belonging to one of the Kutch Police was wounded. The Barwatiahs then escaped, followed by all the three ghists.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille.....	London Life..... Coote.
Overture.....	To Seminamide ..... Rossini.
Valse.....	Only once more ..... Ostlere.
Grand Selection ..	The Rose Maiden ..... Cowen.
Lied	Adieu (Cornet-solo)..... F. Schubert.
Intermezzo	Moonlight ..... Boggetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SON.—Hargovin Laidas laid a complaint, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, that he had left Bombay for his native country, some three months back, leaving his shop well-locked. On returning he found that the pad-lock on his door was changed, and that some silk sarees, embroidered borders, and other articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 666 were missing. He informed the police, who arrested his son, who had lived separate from him during the last six years. The articles were found pawned with four Marwarees and a Bania for Rs. 150. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Mr. Philip Godinho read a paper on the "Life of Dr. Johnson" to an appreciative audience, on Thursday last, in the hall of the above institution. The Rev. Father Jos. Hamilton, S. J., was voted to the chair. The lecturer, by the able manner in which he reviewed the early life of Dr. Johnson, showed that he had spared no pains in becoming fully acquainted with his subject, and he touched upon the most interesting episodes in the life of the learned lexicographer. The Rev. Father Walrath, S.J., who was present, offered some criticisms on the paper, and after a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to the lecturer, Mr. Godinho, the proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dhakia Bheewa, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of cotton, valued at Rs. 3-4, from the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mill. On Sunday last the accused stole the cotton, from the mill, and left the premises. Before he had gone far, however, he was accosted by a policeman, who questioned him as to how he came by the cotton, but as he could not give a satisfactory reply, he was taken into custody. Seven previous convictions were produced against the accused, who admitted them, and pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A SOLICITOR.—On Saturday last, at "Summit View," Bandora Hill, a dinner was given to Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, by his graduate friends, in honour of his having successfully passed the solicitors' examination. The graduates met at half-past seven in the evening, and after having given their guest a hearty welcome they partook of dinner. After dinner the following toasts were given :—Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, by Dr. B. A. Oliveira; Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, by Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M. D.; The Graduates of the B. E. I. community, by Mr. G. H. Misquitta, B.A.; and responded to by Mr. D. Valladares, B.A., and Dr. B. A. Oliveira, the chairman, by Mr. J. J. Esperance, B.A.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWN DUTY REFUND CASE.

THE case, in which Dyal Lalji and Lilladhar Bhowan were charged with cheating the Municipality, in respect of certain refund duties, came up yesterday for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, First Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, pleader, defended the second accused.

Jetha Kutchra, cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, said that he knew the accused, Lilladhar Bhowan, for the last twelve years. He had been in the service of his firm for the last five or six years. Previous to that, the accused was in the service of Vagji Devji, which has nothing to do with his firm. Till now, he had no reason to find fault with the accused. The firm had entrusted the accused with the entire export business, and he did it to their entire satisfaction. In the ordinary course of business large sums of money passed through the hands of the accused, but he always accounted for them satisfactorily. The accused used to sign the forms, and he had always been doing so. Regarding that matter the accused said that three consignments of nine bags of sugar were sent and as he could not get forms he asked Edalji Pestonji, who gave him the form. He said that Edaljee had deceived him, and he would give an explanation before the Court. The accused Lilladhar did not know English.

Mr. Crawford asked : Had Lilladhar any right to sign the refund forms in respect of goods not sent by the firm ?

Witness : No, he has not the right to sign the forms in respect of goods not sent by the firm.

Trimbak Wishwanath, examined by Mr. Crawford, stated that the notes in Mahrathi on page 77 of the book shown, were in his handwriting. There was an entry of Rs 35-14, on 29th November, 1891. He did not know the name of the person to whom the payment was made, but from the notes it appeared that it was to Lilladhar Bhowan. Those notes were made by him under the directions of his master. They were correct as far as his master told him. All the remarks were made under the directions of his master.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, the witness said, he never made any payment to Lilladhar Bhowan, nor did he remember having seen any payment made to him. It depended on the wish of his master to take receipts for payments made. There was no special book kept for the receipts. His master used to take the receipts if any were taken, on any book available but not on loose pieces of paper. He did not remember when those Mahrathi remarks were made, they might have been made two, three, or eight days after the payments made. Lilladhar Bhowan was the only man who came to receive the payments on behalf of Dyal Lalji. By the words *pashata*, Lilladhar meant that the money was paid to Lilladhar. He was in the service of Edalji Pestonji for the last two years and his pay was Rs. 15 a month; since he had been in the employ of Eduljl Pestonji, he had never been to Wadi Bunder. He had not been loitering about Wari Bunder. He had no access to the weighing clerks. He did not know them.

Mr. Balkrishna here told his Worship that if he thought of sending the case to the Sessions, he would not take up the Court's time in putting further questions.

His Worship said that a *prima facie* case was made out, and he thought of committing to the Sessions. The accused, being asked if he had any explanation to make with regard to the evidence given, said that his vakil would do it on his behalf.

Here the prosecution terminated, and Mr. Balkrishna on behalf of the accused argued that no *prima facie* case was made out against his client, he was unfortunately absent at the time when Rao Sahib Virparsad, and several weighers gave the evidence. Jetha Kutchra in his evidence has given a good certificate as to the character of the accused for the last five or six years. All the import and export business of the firm was done by his client, and always very satisfactorily. The evidence of Trimbak and the other witnesses was not at all reliable. Trimbak knew English, and it was quite surprising why he should have made the remarks in Maharatbi. The subject matter of the case was the forms handed over by Lilladhar Bhowan. Trimbak was at the bottom of the mischief, there was very little reliable evidence produced, and his client should therefore be given the benefit of any doubtful evidence, and saved the expense and worry of a Sessions prosecution.

His Worship, not agreeing with Mr. Balkrishna, adjourned the case to 11 a.m. this morning when the deposition of the witnesses will be read and a charge of cheating and attempting to cheat framed against the accused. The accused will be bailed out to-morrow on one security of Rs. 1,000, and one of a similar amount in his own handwriting.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF CHEATING THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE action for cheating the Bombay Municipality in respect of certain refunds of town duty, institu ted by Virprasad Tapiprasad, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of that Department, against Dustoor Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana was heard yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, solicitor, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Crawford, in stating the offence, said the accused in the case was, as his Worship knew, the agent for the recovery of refunds, and had worked in the Bombay Municipality since the year 1890. His name was registered as an exporter in the Municipal specimen signature book, and recent investigations in the case of Dyal Lalljee and Lilladhar Bhowan drew attention to an account on the name of Eduljee Pestonjee, in which certain claims were entered, which had led to the present charge. The accused would be charged with cheating, under Section 420, which involved inducing the delivery of property signed or sealed, &c. In the present case the instances he would place before the Court would involve four claims, covering six different exports, all of which had been made in the name of Eduljee Pestonjee himself, as exporter, and in which case he himself signed the receipts for the refunds, and had received the money. The whole amount involved in those four instances was Rs. 512-1. The accused was put forward in all those cases as the exporter himself of the goods, whereas in point of fact it was found by the consignment notes that he was not the real exporter, but either Dyal Lalljee or Chutterbhooj Lalljee. The documents were similar to which his Worship was familiar with : the case nearly finished, and the applications in each case were signed either by one or the other of the accused men in the name of the accused Eduljee Pestonjee. The railway certificates were also signed by one or the other of the accused's men; but the receipts were signed by the accused himself who had received the money. To go into detail, to be taken in the following way :—In Eduljee Pestonjee's account instances numbered 6, 10, and 11 were taken together into one claim. They were in respect of 105, 60, and 130 bags of sugar respectively. The total amount of money of those three exports claim for refund was Rs. 207-2. The real consignor of 105 bags was Dyal Lalljee, and the other Chutterbhooj Lalljee. The 105 bags were in point of fact a consignment of 81 bags of cocoanuts and 24 bags of dried dates, neither of which were subject to town duty or claim of refund. The 60 bags were also in point of fact a consignment of 6 bags only of sugar, and the 130 bags were in fact a consignment of only 13 bags of sugar, so that in each case the parties had mutilated them by ten. The other items were simpler. No. 8 in Eduljee Pestonjee's account was an alleged consignment of 200 bags of sugar; but really it was a consignment of 201 bag of cocoanuts, the amount of refund obtained being Rs. 141-2. The actual consignor was Chutterbhooj Lalljee, No. 12 in Eduljee's account was alleged to be 110 bags of sugar, but was in fact found to consist of 11 bags only. The amount of refund, paid on the accused's signature, was Rs. 79-13 as. The real consignor was Chutterbhooj Lalljee, No. 13 was an alleged consignment of 120 bags, but really was one of only 12 bags of sugar, the amount of refund paid on the accused's signature being Rs. 84, and the real consignor again being Chutterbhooj Lalljee. Mr. Crawford did not think the case was one that called for further remarks. But he would draw the Court's attention to the fact that the accused was a person of position, which was such, that they would all be glad if he cleared himself of the charge. But his Worship would see the case was one, which on the face of documents, showed that the accused received the money in each case upon his signature, and was represented as the exporter when he was not the exporter.

Virprasad Tapiprasad, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, Bombay Municipality, examined, said, that the claims for refund town duty had to be passed by him. He saw those four claims for town duty, and they were passed by him. At the time the consignment notes were not before him. On the face of the papers the claims appeared to be in order. He was not personally acquainted with the signature of the accused.

Cross-examination reserved.

Trimbak Visvanath, the next witness, said he was in the service of the accused. He saw the two railway certificates referring to 105 bags of sugar. They were signed by him. The certificates for 60 bags of sugar were also signed by him. But the certificates for 130 bags were not signed by him, and he did not know the signature. The three sets of railway certificates were all filled in by witness. The claim marked C and the two railway certificates and duplicate for 110 bags were signed by witness in the name of the accused. The claim D and the railway certificate and duplicate, for 120 bags of sugar were also signed by witness in the name of the accused. The receipt with the amount of refund was endorsed by witness in English in witness's name. Witness received the sum of Rs. 84 from the Municipal Office. The money was given to the accused by witness. Witness was acquainted with the accused's signature, but did not fill in the railway certificate and duplicate marked D. Witness only filled in the mark, number of bags, description of goods, the name of the import steamer, and the name of the exporter. He could not tell who filled in the railway marks, weight, or the number of the consignment note. The signature at the foot of the receipt of the refund note and also that endorsed on the back of it was in his master's hand-writing. Witness also testified to the author of the signatures on the other documents. The form book produced was kept by the accused. Witness saw the entries on pages 125 and 126. They were kept partly by one person and partly by another. Some entries were in witnesses hand-writing and some in that of other clerks kept by the accused. Accused made no entries himself. The entries of 6, 10, and 11 referred to 105, 60, and 130 bags of sugar. Those entries were in witness's hand-writing. The consecutive entries of 8, 12, and 13 relating to the consignment were also written in by witness. The claim book of refund money obtained from the Municipality was the only one with witness besides the form book. He did not know if a receipt was taken from a merchant to whom refund money was paid. It depended upon the wish of the accused. Sometimes the accused did take receipts from merchants and sometimes he did not. If the accused did take a signature for a receipt he entered it in a book, but not in the form book. For the most part refunds were paid to merchants in accused's shop. There was no special book for taking receipts. The two books, he mentioned, related to the Municipality only. There was an account with the Municipality in the form book on Chutterbhooj Lalljee's name. None of the claims A, B, C, D were entered in that account. The account on page 77 in that book was in Dyal Lalljee's name. Both those accounts were in witness's handwriting. Witness did not know whether the Rs. 84 paid to the accused was entered in any book, and did not know what witness did with it. The documents in Exhibits A, B, C, D were signed by witness, because it was the practice of servants signing for their masters. He had been following the usual practice in this matter. Witness did not remember whether those particular claims were signed by himself. The accused knew generally witness signed for him. Witness filled up the railway certificate forms at the instance of the "muccadum." Witness filled up the railway certificate for 105 bags of sugar at the request of Lilladhar Bhowan, "muccadam" of Dyal Lalljee Lilladhar Bhowan said the goods belonged to constituents, and he filled up the certificates for 60 and 130 bags also at his request. Witness did not know who exported the 60 and 130 bags. Lilladhar Bhowan came to him about them. The merchants gave him particulars to fill in the several railway certificates. If the claims stood in the name of the merchants they took their signatures. When the names of the merchants were not registered in the Municipal books, then the accused sent in the claims in his own name. It had been the practice for a long time to send in claims in the accused's name. There was no rule as to whether a claim was entered in that form book in the merchant's account or the accused's account.

Cross-examination reserved.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, and in the matter of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, on behalf of Deorao Venayek, a creditor, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the petition for the winding-up of the Company by the Court. The applicant was the secretary of the Company, who was employed at Akola, where he saw the notice about the winding up, and he came down to Bombay a few days ago to oppose the application for winding up. He wanted time to answer the affidavit in favour of the winding up.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, on behalf of Shapurjee Byramjee, the petitioner, opposed the application. The order was made on the 26th April last, when the advertisements were inserted in the newspapers; and on the 13th May, the applicant was furnished with a copy of the petition, and has had ample time to have opposed the application long ere this.

His lordship refused the application for a postponement, and the hearing of the petition was proceeded with.

The petitioner stated that the Company was incorporated on the 22nd August, 1888, for the purpose of acquiring a piece of land belonging to Dustoor Byramjee Jamasjee, C.I.E., at Akola, and the Berars, and of acquiring all the property and business of the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, and for working the same, with a nominal capital of Rs.1,25,000 divided in 1,225 shares of Rs. 100 each. It had raised money by the issue of 80 debentures for securing the principal sum of Rs. 250 and interest at 9 per cent. per annum half-yearly from 1st October 1890. The principal and interest were secured by a deed made between the Company and Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia as trustees, whereby the monies of the debenture-holders were made a first charge on this factory. Petitioner had advanced Rs. 10,000 to the Company and held 40 of the debentures. There now remained due to him up to 1st April, 1892, the sum of Rs. 675 in respect of interest and Rs. 2,000 in respect of part of the principal sum. The Company was also indebted to petitioner in the sum of Rs. 4,211 on account of money advanced from time to time for carrying on the business. The Company was indebted to other debenture-holders and was unable to pay its debts. For the last three years it was working at a heavy loss. The petitioner submitted that, having regard to all the circumstances, it was just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by the Court.

His Lordship made an order for the winding up of the Company by the Court; costs to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

THE "DECCAN WEEKLY BUDGET."

CLIVE DURANT VS. J. D. E. GRIBBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defendants, the first of whom is a pleader of the Nizam's courts, the second, A. W. Forbes, a pleader, residing at Secunderabad, and the third, Geo. Claridge, is a printer and publisher in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity appeared to show cause against a rule "nisi," issued at the instance of the plaintiff on the 14th April last, requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from printing or publishing any newspaper under the name or title of the "Deccan Weekly Times," or any other name or title calculated to infringe the plaintiff's proprietary rights as regards the name and title and subsidiary names and titles under which the plaintiff's paper, the "Deccan Times" is published.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff was the proprietor of a newspaper called the "Deccan Times" a weekly Cur ent, devoted to the interest of the Hyderabad State, the subsidiary names or titles of which were the "Deccan Weekly Times" and the "Weekly Deccan Times." The first and second defendants, with intent to defraud the plaintiff, and not to recognise his proprietary rights in the newspaper, had employed the third defendant to print and publish in Bombay a newspaper to be called the "Deccan Weekly Times," "largely devoted to Hyderabad affairs." The third defendant was, on the 13th and 14th April last, engaged in printing the intended newspaper at his printing press in Marine Street. The plaintiff asked for a declaration that he had the sole right to print and publish a newspaper under the name of the "Deccan Weekly Times," the "Deccan Times," and the "Weekly Deccan Times" and asked for an immediate injunction to restrain the defendants from printing or publishing any newspaper calculated to infringe his proprietary rights, and prayed for damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000. On the 14th April last, the date of the filing of the plaint, the plaintiff had made an affidavit in which he stated, among other things, that for the last two months he had been engaged in making arrangements for starting a newspaper to be circulated in Hyderabad, but to be printed and published in Bombay with the title of the "Deccan Times," "a weekly review, devoted to the interests of the Hyderabad State." This project of his had been in print and known to several persons for about two months. He charged that the first two defendants, knowing that the publication of such a paper as he contemplated would be very remunerative, had attempted to appropriate his scheme by attempting to forestall the publication of his paper, and thus secure for themselves the large profits they believed would accrue to him as the owner of the only paper exclusively devoted to the affairs of the Hyderabad State. A paper called the "Deccan Times" was formerly published in Secunderabad. It was now defunct and beyond resuscitation within the limits of that State, the rulers whereof had interdicted the publication of all newspapers throughout the dominions of his Highness the Nizam. The second defendant was at one time part owner of the paper and acted as editor of it. The first defendant subsequently succeeded the second defendant, who was paid out, and became managing proprietor until he, in his turn, was bought out by Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy. The Nizam's Government finally purchased the paper through an agent for Rs. 45,000 and discontinued its publication. Plaintiff's own paper, the "Hyderabad Record," which was sold to him for Rs. 5,000, was bought up for Rs. 18,000. Apparently with the object of defrauding and in forestalling him, the defendants applied to the third defendant to print and publish a paper to be called the "Deccan Weekly Times," and on Mr. Claridge declining to do so unless furnished with a guarantee, they induced the Superintendent of the Byculla Education Press to undertake the printing of it. They next deputed Mr. George Fernandez of Bombay with instructions to see that the paper was got ready for publication with all possible despatch. Mr. Fernandez called upon the plaintiff on the 7th April and boasted of his employer's cleverness in having stolen a march on him by having made all arrangements for printing, as he called it, a "Weekly Deccan Times" which he stated would be ready for publication on Saturday, the 9th April last. Plaintiff at once took measures to prevent the fraud and the loss, wrote a letter to the second defendant threatening him with legal proceedings, and suggesting an amicable arrangement. To that letter he had received no reply. He thereupon registered the name of his paper under Act 25 of 1867 before the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

WE have only local news to chronicle this evening in this column, our report under Saturday evening's date having contained all the latest commercial and financial news to hand by wire.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	7,44,070
" " Branches	"	"	23,257
Other Deposits	"	"	92,26,587
Government Securities	"	"	10,264
Loans "	"	"	77,93,221
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,26,610
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,38,712
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	31,13,193

More than a third of the heavy decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the last Return was recovered during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, showing an increase in the Balance of over 31 lakhs. There had been the very large addition of nearly 78 lakhs to Loans; but, on the other had, Private Deposits had been augmented by the still larger sum of 92½ lakhs; while, as indicating a further contraction of trade requirements, Bills Discounted had decreased to a much larger extent than in the week preceding. The exceptional circumstances which have led to the late demand for money for other than the ordinary purposes of trade and which, together with heavy Government withdrawals (since partially replaced), necessitated the late advance in the Bank's rates, may be considered as now hardly existing, and provision for them as no longer needed; and, with the busy export season virtually over, a return to the previous low rates of accommodation should be possible in the near future.

COTTON has not been wanted at all for local consumption to-day, no sales having been made to the Mills; and exporters have only bought 550 bales in all, consisting of 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 185; and Compta, at Rs. 174½; 100 Barcda Ginned, at Rs. 183; and 50 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue to be steady in tone with a moderate export business passing. *Linseed* has again advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,191	bales.
Wheat	50,843	cwts.
Linseed	8,678	"
Rapeseed	8,765	"
Poppyseed	2,296	"
Groundnuts	693	"
Castorseed	8,742	"

FREIGHTS are dull. There is no actual change in rates; but there is an absence of demand for tonnage at current quotations.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3⅜ to 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, a small amount having been given at the former rate, when a fair demand sprang up at 1s. 3⅜d., and, at the close, 1s. 3 19-32d. was the best obtainable, and we heard of as low as 1s. 3 17-32d. for July-August having been done, For Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Bills, and gradually fell to 1s. 3 25-32d.; but we heard of nothing offering; and although the feeling is that Councils will again fetch a fair price this week, the market closed in the meantime flat as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d. to ⅜d.	"
Do. 2 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-16 to 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'66¼ to ⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and though the rate for Fours has not changed for Money, 108¼ being still quoted, the Account rates have hardened to 108 for the end of this month, and 107⅞ for July, 108 is now quoted for the other denomination—about to be converted.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Coral; of Rs. 12½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 in Alliance; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Sholapore at our revised quotations; and in Press share there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussil; of Rs. 5½ in Manmar; and of Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Battn, off duty, from Baroda.

JUNE 11.

Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical staff, off leave.
Vallentine, Lt, Ms, Somersetshire Regt, off leave.
Sartorius, Lt, 19th Bo Infty, on leave, from Mhow.
Chance, Capt, Bo, Offg D A A G, off leave, from Chandai.

JUNE 12.

James, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, off leave, from England.
Tucker, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Williams, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on duty, from England.
Rodick, Major, 2nd Bl Fus, on duty, from England.
Alexander, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st North Regt, off leave, from England.
Cates, Supn-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comsy-Genl, from leave, from England.

JUNE 13.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Cavly, from leave, from Ceylon.
Black, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Grs, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Howell, Lt, Ms, 3rd Ladcers, on leave, to England.

JUNE 11.

Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Swaine, Surgn-Major Ms, Medical Staff, off leave, to Jalna.
Hughes, Col. Bo, Comy-Genl, from leave, to Poona.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 31ST MAY TO 6TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—2,332 cwts wheat, 386 cwts barley, 1,119 corges skins and 249 cwts cotton unpressed.
Kilwa s (Bombay)—29 corges skins and 836 cwts cotton unpressed.
Kapurthalla s (Bombay)—966 cwts wheat, 17 cwts jowaree, 1,770 corges skins, 317 cwts cotton unpressed and 69 cwts wool unpressed.
Chyebassa s (London)—128 bales wool, 330 bales cotton, 66 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 358 cwts gingellyseed and 1,750 lbs tea.
La Seyne s (Aden)—100 bales cotton, 4,676 cwts wheat, 2,457 cwts rice, 110 cwts barley and 20 lbs tea.
Dalgarth s (Antwerp)—1,470 bales cotton, 21 bales wool, 36,084 cwts wheat, 50 corges skins, 200 corges hides and 3,000 cwts bones.
Bramksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,628 bales wool, 91,474 cwts wheat and 2,038 cwts rice.
Etolia s (Lombardy)—485 bales cotton, 139 bales wool and 300 corges hides.

IMPORTS.

Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—19 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 8 cwts steel.
Rheinfels s, (Antwerp and Hamburg)—2 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.
Werneth Halls s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—539 pieces prints and 2,500 lbs grey yarns.
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—299 pieces white goods.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,150 pieces white goods, 240 pieces prints and 2,500 lbs grey yarns.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—233 pieces grey goods, 558 pieces white goods and 251 pieces prints.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—2,996 pieces grey goods, 600 pieces white goods, 238 pieces prints, 10,000 lbs grey yarns, 2,051 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 717 cwts steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—162 pieces grey goods, 214 pieces white goods and 27 pieces prints.
Clio s, (Hull)—1,256 pieces white goods.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—14,918 pieces grey goods, 3,315 pieces white goods, 3,883 pieces prints, 6,550 lbs grey yarns, 3,650 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 21 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, 5 cwts steel and 5 cwts copper.
Gutenfels s, (London, Hamburg and Antwerp)—2,377 cwts iron bars, rods sheets and hoops and 975 cwts steel.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—6,812 pieces grey goods, 3,439 pieces white goods, 1,563 pieces prints, 5,300 lbs grey yarns and 5,080 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 11, as compared with the statement of June 4, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs.	June 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	48,00,022	55,44,022
Do. do. at Branches.....	37,77,491	38,00,748
Other Deposits	2,95,09,634	3,87,30,221
Post Bills	4,077	4,316
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,86,225	20,08,532
Rs. ..	5,47,27,449	6,54,43,909

ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,16,78,063	1,19,88,327
Cash Credits on do. do.		92,68,871	89,50,338
Loans do. do.		95,06,616	1,73,01,327
Current Accounts overdrawn		2,911	1,306
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,18 68,116	1,14,41,508
Stamps, &c.		23,288	23,273
Dead Stock	Rs.	6,77,452	
Applied in reduction	"	3,85,000	
		3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion		1,51,995	5,59,806
Cash Balances with other banks.		1,29,474	2,61,188
Cash and Currency Notes		1,14,19,653	1,45,23,836
Rs. ..		5,47,27,449	6,54,43,909

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—REID—May 21, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, Francis M R Carter, Lieut, R N Reserve, son of late Col J W Carter, Bengal Infantry, to Dot Synnot, daughter of Brigade-Surg D B Reid, Victorian Forces, of Geelong, Melbourne.
THOMAS—WILSON—May 19, at St Cuthbert's Church, South Kensington, Lieut-Col C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry, son of Lieut-Col G P Thomas, to Annie Salmond Wilson, daughter of late W Wilson, of Pilton, Australia.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—May 25, at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Major-Gen W Briggs, Bengal, (Retired).
CAREY—May 23, at Wetherby-place, S W, Gen T A Carey, late B S C.
DONNER—May 18, at Trincomalee, Capt C S Donner, R N, Flag-Captain to the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, in H M's Boadicea.
DUNSTERVILLE—May 26, at Bridge of Allan, N B Harriet, widdow of Col J B Dunsterville, C S I, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 60.
DU PASQUIER—May 24, at South Kensington, Louise, widow of F W du Pasquier, late Capt of 17th Madras N I.
FORBES—May 22, at Wimbledon, Emily Jane, wife of Col H T Forbes, R A (Retired), and daughter of late Capt J Inglis, Bengal Cavalry, aged 54.
HICKS—May 23, at Clanricarde-gardens, W, Major-Gen F J Hicks, retired, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 56.
MACKINNON—May 19, at Stirling, Rose Sarah, widow of Capt D W Mackinnon, 2nd Madras Infantry, and Staff Appointment 3rd Hyderabad Contingent.
SCOTT—May 25, at Brighton, Col J D Scott, R A (late Madras Artillery), aged 77.
SMITH—May 19, William Smith, B A, C E, late Superintending Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, aged 68.

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—MILLER—June 3, at Christ Church, Aden, by the Rev. Leigh-Lye, Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, 2nd son of the late Commander John Reddie Black, R. N., Dysart, Fifeshire, N. B., to Jane Greig, 3rd daughter of John Miller, Esq., Dalfruin, Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BURNELL—May 23, at Kujra Factory, Purnea, Bengal, George John Burnell, Indigo Planter, aged 65 years.
HAWKINS—May 8, at Minbu, Upper Burma, Alfred de Conan Hawins, second son of the late F. N. Hawkins, C.E., grand-son of the late Captain Charles Hawkins, H.N., and grand-son of the late Colonel Charles Mandeville, of the Madras Army, aged 37 years.
KING—May 31, at Mhow, C. I., Bessie, the beloved wife of Major R. A. C. King, R.A., aged 45 years.
SCOTT—June 2, at Mussoorie, Mrs. E. J. Scott, of the American Presbyterian Mission, for more than fifteen years Principal of the "Woodstock School," Landour, aged 65 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

WE have from time to time referred to the changes in the organization of the Indian Marine which were first introduced in the terms of an Order in Council hidden in the July number of the *Navy List*. It is unfortunate that the question raised in that Order are as yet far from settled to the satisfaction of the service interested. It is true that subsequent Orders in Council, to which we shall refer presently, have carried further a scheme which at the time seemed to begin nowhere and to end in nothing; and which many were disposed to regard as a measure rather of disorganization than of re-organization. The scheme, which was concerted between the Admiralty and the Secretary of State—for the views of the Government of India upon the question have never been made public—arranged that certain ships, torpedo-boats, &c., should be handed over to the Imperial Government, on specified conditions, "under which they will, to all interests and purposes, become vessels-of-war of her Majesty's Navy." At the same time the conditions were laid down under which officers of what was still designated the Indian Marine were to serve on these vessels. First grade officers were to have their title changed to lieutenant while so serving, second and third grade lieutenants were to be classed as sub-lieutenants, in each case ranking with officers of the same name in the Royal Navy. But the ranking was to be subject to an important and possibly embarrassing condition. The Indian Marine officers were to rank "with but after" officers of the corresponding grade in the fleet. The Order, however, though it attracted a good deal of attention in this country, was looked upon as too ambiguous and indefinite to settle anything. It was felt that a fruitful source of possible misunderstanding was supplied in what to many looked like an attempt to mix oil and water, and where the circular was criticised, criticism took the shape of questioning the wisdom of bringing into common employment officers of two different services, each with a status of its own. However, for some months the Order remained hidden within the blue covers of the home *Navy List*, and no official communication of it was made to the local service. The next stage in what for want of a more exact word may be called the re-organization of the Indian Marine was marked when in the October list there appeared a supplementary Order in Council, dated Osborne, July 30, 1891, in which officers of a particular rank in the Indian Marine were referred to as "now lieutenants." This was preliminary to a notification which was made in January of the present year that Her Majesty's Indian Marine were to be designated in future "the Royal Indian Marine," and in due sequence with this came an Order in the following month changing the uniform of the Indian Marine to that of the Royal Navy, modified as prescribed for the Royal Naval Reserve. The Order was, generally speaking, accepted with satisfaction by the service. Few officers will grudge the £50 outlay which the change will necessitate, though £50 to-day means something over Rs. 750, and no one who reads the scales of pay in the Royal Indian Marine list will be quite sure how the juniors will manage it. But we must not be too precipitate; with the same startling rapidity that the foregoing changes have been made, the Government may even now be formulating a scheme by which the officers of the service may be raised above the *res angusta domi*. It must not be supposed, however, that the Order is looked upon with perfect contentment. Some Royal Marine officers take objection to the Royal Naval Reserve part of the new uniform. This seems to us to be not an unreasonable objection. Whatever the Royal Indian Marine is, it is certainly not a "Reserve" service; besides this, it cannot be gratifying to the officer who takes a pride in his service to wear a uniform, the coats and caps of which are frequently seen in merchantships—worn in combination with tweed trousers and neckties of any colour you please.

These, however, are small matters, and the 150 gazetted officers, who are awaiting further information regarding her Majesty's Order in Council, known as 669*b*, in the *Navy List*, would scarcely, we suspect, put matters of this kind in the foreground. Whether the Royal Indian Marine is to be a trooping and naval commissariat service only, or part of the defence of India—as it ought to be—it is equally necessary, that the relative rank of its officers should be laid down in such a way as to facilitate their smooth working with other departments, as well as in common justice to the officers themselves. As we said in commenting upon the Order, some months ago, if the officers and men of the service are to be called upon to take their share in the coast defences, this must not be done under conditions which are as likely as not to put them under disadvantage. The Government of India have for some years past indicated a disposition to make use of the lascar for purposes of naval defence; but their action has been strangely inconsistent. As far back as 1887, a weak attempt was made to enlist lascars for continuous service in the Indian Marine, evidently, on the supposition that to be a lascar was to be a man unable to take care of himself. But, although considerable pressure was brought to bear on the lascars then serving in Indian Marine ships, they firmly declined to enter into an agreement, which offered them no wound-compensation, pension, good conduct pay, or any of the advantages enjoyed by the native soldier; and left them liable to be discharged at pleasure. The bargain was one-sided, and the lascar saw through it. It would, of course, be foolish to compare a lascar, as he now is, with a British blue-jacket for any work connected with the sterner realities of naval warfare. The blue-jacket comes of a nation proverbially the finest sailors in the world, and is trained from boyhood at no small expense to the nation. The conventional view of the lascar is that he comes from a jungle, south of Bombay; that, as a boy, he pulls the punkah on board some vessel until such time as he can afford to buy a lascar's discharge in the bazaar, when armed with this, he is a good enough sailor for cleaning, paint work, and working cargo in a merchant steamer without further education for the rest of his life. The few lascars with any real sailor's knowledge are fast disappearing; they are the remnants of the Indian Navy training. Only a few of the Indian Marine ships on station duty can give their men any training, and the officers of those ships have always the disheartening knowledge that they are training boys and men, who, in a year at most, will nearly all join the merchant service; for as soon as a lascar has acquired a fair knowledge of the compass, lead line, and signals, he can be sure of a good rating in any vessel carrying a native crew.

If the Government wish to use the lascar for a naval force, there is undoubtedly good material in him. The sea life tends to make him bright; he is docile and fairly intelligent, and with the constant discipline of a man-of-war, would undoubtedly compare well with the native soldiers after half their length of service. He is not exorbitant in his demands. He would waive a good many advantages in pay in favour of leave, for he is very fond of the hut and patch of cocoanut trees he generally owns and calls home. Those who are in Government service at present are naturally quite contented with their position, as they can come and go as they please after their short agreements expire. But it is not under condition such as these that an effective defensive force can be trained. There is no ground for speaking disparagingly of these men. They will cheerfully go under fire although under no obligation of law or honour to do so, as witness the crews of the Indian Marine steamer in Burma. But we are afraid they rather distrust continuous service under the Sircar, since the offer that was made them in 1888. But no navy in the world could be kept together under the come and go conditions which prevail amongst the crews in the Royal Indian Marine. If it is worth while to make the force efficient for defence—and for that purpose to obtain agreements of service for a term of years—it is worth while to pay for them in pension and allowances. Government cannot expect men to sacrifice their liberty of employment without giving them the moderate recompense that a pension carries with it.

A BOMBAY branch of the Indian Currency Association is being formed to co-operate in the movement to obtain for the Government of India a free hand to deal with questions of Indian currency in accordance with Indian interests. The Royal Commission of 1886 unanimously recommended that the Government of India should be left free to take whatever course may seem to them best. This right is not withheld from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or from the Australian Colonies. What would be said in Melbourne if the Colonial Office refused to permit that Colony to have a gold currency, and compelled the local Government to depend on silver while Great Britain and nearly every other country has a gold standard? What the Colonial Office would never dream of attempting, why should the India Office essay to do—compel the retention of a standard which, having occasioned up to date a loss to India of £80,000,000 on the home remittances, threatens to impose a steadily augmenting loss which has already reached the portentous amount of eighty millions of rupees per annum? It is high time to take action with a view to obtain for the Government, which is responsible for the solvency of the Indian finances, a correlative power to use their own judgment as to the choice of means. It is a mistake to suppose, as appears to be the case in some quarters, that the closing of the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and the establishment of a gold standard, would necessarily involve the creation of a gold currency by the Government, at the expense of the State. If the mints were opened to gold, as they now are to silver, the vast amount of gold now hoarded in bullion or in the guise of ornaments would be freely converted into coin whenever a demand for gold coins arose. A further supply of gold—most of which would undoubtedly under such circumstances find its way to the mints—would be obtained by the balance of trade due to this country being paid in gold. The closing of the mints to the cheaper metal while opening them to gold would draw the latter to India. A gold currency might be thus introduced into India automatically without entailing on the Government any outlay or loss whatever. The objection founded on the supposed cost or magnitude of the operation has no force whatever.

LORD WOLSELEY'S contention that the Chinese are merely waiting for the advent of a Celestial Bismarck or a Napoleon to make them the conquerors of the world seems to find support in an account, which comes by yesterday's China mail from Hongkong. That they as a race are plodding, industrious and frugal, there is no question, but their cunning is proverbial and audacity is repeatedly demonstrated in manner unmistakable. Even in the practice of piracy they are far in advance of any other nation for they have, for the first time in history, utilised steam for that purpose. According to the *China Mail* there is at present cruising between Canton, Macao, and Hongkong a steam launch, "engaged in the nefarious business of exacting toll from wayfarers on the world's highway." On one day three junks were boarded, their cargoes overhauled, and every portable article of value transferred to the launch. One of the junk-masters has given the authorities a circumstantial story of his experience. The morning after he put out to sea he was hailed by a Chinese gunboat which put an officer on board to search for contraband goods. None being found he was allowed to proceed. The same afternoon a steam-launch flying the Chinese flag hailed him, and a "third class official" boarded them for the purpose, he said, of ascertaining whether a notorious pirate was among the passengers. The junk hove to, and the officer with thirty armed men jumped on board. Before resistance could be offered the master, his crew, and passengers were forced into the forehold and the vessel was immediately ransacked. Money, clothing, arms, and ammunition were appropriated by the pirates, who after leaving the vessel put out to sea again in full steam. The launch is described as having

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW QUARANTINE RULES.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The agreement concluded at the Venice Sanitary Conference provides that all vessels passing the Suez Canal are to be medically inspected, and infected vessels having no doctor on board or disinfector are to be stopped at Moses' Springs, and the patients conveyed to a special hospital. Other infected vessels are to be subjected to from five to seven days' quarantine.

AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

The *Times* states that the Imperial British East Africa Company have despatched orders for the abandonment of Uganda as their funds are exhausted.

Captain Lugard's position is a critical one, and relief has already been despatched to him.

The *Times* urges Lord Salisbury for the sake of England's honour to intervene and prevent others from taking Uganda.

STRIKES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 10.

Serious strikes have taken place in Catalonia during the last few days and frequent collisions have occurred between the troops and the people which have resulted in bloodshed.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Barcelona.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, Financial Commissioner in Burma, leaves, on Friday next, for a tour through the scarcity tracts in the Upper Province.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS IN NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

A committee, with Colonel Hancock as chairman, is sitting at Simla with a view to introducing a universal system of accounts in Native Infantry Regiments.

A RAILWAY BETWEEN BENARES AND RAI BAREILY.

The survey for the projected railway between Benares and Rai Bareily has been sanctioned. The construction of a line from the latter place to Lucknow will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

END OF THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIAL.

The Rampur trial having concluded, orders have been issued for the immediate return to Bareilly of the 600 men of the 11th Bengal In fantry, now stationed at Ganesh Ghat. The troops will move by rail from Moradabad.

ISSUE OF SIGNALLNG EQUIPMENT.

In connection with the issue of signalling equipment to the whole of the Native Army it has been decided that the Mysore Troops, the Nair Brigade, and the Malwa Bhil Corps shall not receive equipment at present.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

The plan of next season's operations in Burma has not yet been arranged, but it is unlikely there will be any expeditions from Burma into the Chin Hills or the Shan States. Of course, subsequent events may alter this determination.

THE DEFENCE OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN BORDER.

In case if it be found necessary to reinforce the garrison at Oghi watching the Black Mountain Border the 25th Punjab Infantry, at Sialkote, and the 13th Punjab Infantry, at Rawalpindi, have been placed under orders to move at short notice. There is, however, no new development on the Hazara Border.

THE S. S. CROFTON HALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The steamer Crofton Hall, which lately left Calcutta, has put back with a severe epidemic on board, from which five men died, and some others are in a critical condition. The crew were so greatly reduced that it was found impossible to work the vessel; and they regained the pilot station with great difficulty. The vessel has not come up to Calcutta yet; and the full details of the epidemic is not yet known.

DEATH OF LIEUT. J. G. WESTROPP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, JUNE 13.

Lieutenant J. G. Westropp, son of Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay, died this morning in the Rajkot district of cholera.

PRESIDENCY AND PROVINCIAL GOOD SHOOTING MEDALS.

The Presidency and Provincial medals for good shooting have been awarded to Sergeant Lefeuvre, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and to Lieutenant Lang, Sind Volunteers.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Captain and Brevet-Major Milton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been confirmed in the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, *vice* Major Kuper, resigned.

THE GANESH KHIND POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, at Government House, Ganesh Khind, to witness the point-to-point race. About thirty ladies and gentlemen competed, the party being headed by H. E. the Governor. Lord Harris trotted down from Ganesh Khind Course to the Pashan Lake field, and broke up into two divisions; one went out to the north of the village Banera, while the other took the course more to the south. The latter division fared worse, for they got into heavy ground. Mrs. Turner-Jones unfortunately came to grief, she was thrown and sustained simple fracture to her collar bone. Dr. Martin quickly attended and rendered every assistance. Dr. Bull reached home first, and won the prize for horses, presented by H. E. the Governor; and Captain Caulfield won the prize for ponies, presented by the Government House Staff. The Course was about three miles, and was finished in ten minutes.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

In a resolution passed at the meeting of the committee of the Indian Currency Association today, it was resolved to adopt the following programme for the public meeting:—(1) The proceedings of the preliminary meeting of May 28, to be brought before the meeting by the Chairman, General Walker, and seconded by Mr. Remfrey, and to be confirmed by a general resolution; (2) the Chairman to introduce the Hon. Mr. Mackay as President of the Association, the latter thereupon taking the chair; (3) Mr. Mackay will then address the meeting; (4) Mr. Mackay will then propose that the memorial shall be adopted, and that the committee be authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain signatures; and (5) Mr. Mackay will then wind up the proceedings referring to the support which the Association has already obtained.

LATER.

The Indian Currency Association's public meeting was largely attended. General Walker took the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Mackay to the meeting, explaining that Mr. Mackay's position and influence would enable him to have the petition presented to the House of Commons under most favourable auspices.

Mr. Mackay then took the chair, and explained as a preliminary how for many years he was in favour of a movement such as that now started. After his arrival at Simla, he said, he was told of the Indian Currency Association, and was invited to become its President, but he felt precluded owing to his position as the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and also felt doubtful as to whether the movement was not indirectly directed to obtaining an advantageous rate of exchange, after which the great question of currency would be dropped. Being satisfied on these points, he said, he had no hesitation of accepting the presidentship of the Association. Mr. Mackay then discussed the *Times'* article which advocated that half salaries of officials and soldiers should be paid at the rate of 20*d.* a rupee, and worked out what this would cost. The estimate, he said, with the exchange at 15½*d.* would be 127 lakhs, increasing with every fall. Mr. Mackay then discussed the argument ordinarily brought forward in favour of the advantages of low exchange. The question of the country being flooded by non-governmental coins, and the other questions affecting the change, all of which, he held, were outweighed by the advantages of stability in the currency. Mr. Mackay next announced that numerous export merchants had sent in their adherence to the cause. He said there was no idea of introducing the gold currency, but only a gold standard; in fact, adopting the monetary system introduced into Java by the Dutch in 1873 after Germany demonetised silver—a system which has worked without a hitch.

The Central Mahomedan Association and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Mackay said, had sent in their adhesion, and telegrams of support and sympathy had come in from all parts of the country.

Sir Alexander Miller proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay.

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

A large and representative committee was formed here to support the Indian Currency Association. The Association's memorial was supported except the last portion regarding gold monometallism and para. 26.

AGENT AND MANAGER OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

Mr. L. S. Moss has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, in succession to the late Mr. Hanna.

DEATH OF VETERINARY CAPTAIN SYMONS.

Veterinary Captain Symons died of heart-disease yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 11.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 11.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11.

The s.s. Formosa (extra) arrived here this morning. The s.s. Nizam (extra) arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

The s s Gwalior (extra) left Colombo at 10 a.m. on Monday, 13th instant, for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½
2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅛
4½ per cent. "	69½
Bar Silver	40½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	81·5

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	84·4

NO ONE, we believe, has yet come forward to dispute the fact that the construction of the Tansa Dam was brilliantly conceived and admirably executed, observes the *Pioneer*. For this happy result praise is due to the engineer, and praise is also due to the contractor. Surely, then, these gentlemen might have borne their dignity better than by entering into an acrimonious newspaper discussion, wherein one apparently claims for himself, not merely the larger portion, but the entire credit of the transaction. However great the provocation, such a squabble can but appear unseemly. It is as though, on the morrow of a great victory, the general and his army were to disparage each other's share in the battle.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE EVE OF THE DERBY.

ONCE more are we on the eve of the great Epsom race—the Derby—which without a doubt is the most celebrated equine battle in the world. Honore Gabriel Riquetti, Count de Mirabeau, the President of the French Republic, saw the Derby of 1785, and in his account of the race, he says:—"Horse-racing and cock-fighting are carried on here to a pitch of absolute madness, and many gentlemen of fortune ruin themselves by these pleasures." Cock-fighting has passed away, but the Derby has remained. Men may come and men may go, but the Derby is apparently destined to last for ever. We have been repeatedly told that the interest in the struggle for the blue ribbon of the turf is on the wane. This assertion has been made over and over again of late years, but still Derby Day remains the great annual holiday of the South, the Carnival Cockaigne. Owing to the institution of several attractive mammoth stakes the Derby has been expected to die for some years past, but it lives on. The Derby does not linger on; it lives lustily, and it is still quite *a la mode* to be at Epsom on this all-eventful Wednesday. That wicked old *roue*, the Duke of Queensberry, the star of Piccadilly (best known as "Old Q."), never missed a Derby from its institution in 1780 until 1810, when he died. Lord Palmerston, who passed away in October, 1865, always rode to the Derby on horseback; and in our own time the majority of our leading politicians in both Chambers, and on both sides of the House, go to Epsom. The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert tended to make Epsom fashionable, and as travelling facilities have increased, the crowd has swollen until now it is acknowledged to be one of the sights of the world to see Epsom on Derby Day.

DERBY FACTS AND FIGURES.

People are always asking questions about the Derby. This is one of the most engaging subjects to those gentlemen and kind inquirers who are always writing to the editors of newspapers. They send in such interrogatories as these:—"Has the Derby ever been run in a snow-storm?" "What year did Lady Elizabeth run in the Derby?" and "What did Mr. Chaplin win over Hermit?" Of course, every newspaper editor is a walking, talking, writing encyclopædia, or he would not be qualified for such a position. However, to spare my brother Nibbes, such a turf catechism I purpose to briefly sketch the history of the great event. Well, the race was established in 1780, and is the chief of the classic contests. It is one year younger than the Oaks, and two years younger than the St. Leger. It gains its title from the twelfth Earl of Derby, its founder, while the Oaks was named after his estate near Epsom. It was formerly decided on the Thursday, the Oaks being run on the Friday, but since 1838, the Derby has been invariably decided on a Wednesday. The race has always been open to both colts and fillies. The distance was originally a mile, but it was altered to a mile and a-half in 1784, and since then has remained a mile and a-half though not always over the same ground. Formerly the colts carried 8st., and the fillies 7st. 11lb., but since 1884, the colts have had to put up 9st., and the fillies 8st. 9lb. The greatest number of subscribers has been 278, in 1879—the year when the late George Fordham rode his only Derby winner—Sir Bevys—a horse that belonged to Mr. Rothschild, who then adopted the *nom de course* of Mr. Acton. The smallest entry has been 29, in 1785, and 1786. The greatest number of starters has been 34, in 1862, when Mr. Snewing's Caractacus got his neck in front of The Marquis, the winner of the Two Thousand, after starting at the very nice price of 40 to 1. The smallest field was in 1794, when Lord Grosvenor's Dædalus was returned the winner, the Duke of Bedford's Leon, the favourite, on whom odds of 6 to 4 and 5 to 4 were laid, finishing third.

THE FINANCES OF THE DERBY.

The subscription and forfeit for the Derby had up to 1890 always been the same, namely, 53 sovs., half forfeit. In that year, however, arrangements were made to insure a minimum stake. The Derby under the new conditions cannot be worth less than £5,000, and the Oaks not less than £4,000. For the premier race of the world £5,000 is paltry. An enormous stake could easily be formulated. Only a few years ago a scheme was propounded to make the value of the Derby £12,000 or £15,000. At any rate, I think the winner of the Derby ought to receive £10,000, and, moreover, the Epsom Grand Stand Company ought to be compelled to give a large sum to the race each summer. The Derby winner who got about £5,000 of late years was lucky. For the first ten years of the race the total stake never exceeded 1,250 guineas, while from 1874 to 1884 the average value was £5,655. The greatest value of the Derby has been £7,350, which was won by Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon. This horse was the victor in one of the most exciting and punishing races ever seen by a head from Alec Taylor's surprise colt—Savernake. It was a great haul for Mr. Sutton, who was in a most happy position over the race. Mr. Sutton won £58,000 in bets, part of that sum being the £10,000 to £100 which he secured when the son of Stockwell was a yearling. Had Lord Lyon lost and the Duke of Beaufort's Rustic, who finished third, won, he would have netted £17,000, whilst the one who ran second would have brought him in half that sum in the event of success. Mr. Sutton also stood well with regard to several other candidates in the struggle. It is worth noting that the first three in this Derby of 1866—Lord Lyon, Savernake and Rustic—were all sons of Stockwell, and that five "Newminster" horses took part in the race. So much for Lord Lyon. The lowest value of the Derby has been £925, which was won in 1785, 1792, and 1802 by Lord Clermont's Aimwell, Lord Grosvenor's John Bull, and the Duke of Grafton's Tyrant by Pot-8-os. By the way, Lord Clermont was the first owner who ever secured the Oaks and the Derby in the same year.

POT-8-OS: NOVEL NOMENCLATURE.

One very often stumbles across the curious name of Pot-8-os in connection with the history of the Turf. If you turn for a moment to any racing guide and glance over the list of Derby winners you will find that he was the sire of Waxy, Champion, and Tyrant, while he was the grandsire of many other Epsom heroes. In 1793, when Waxy won, Pot-8-os sired no fewer than seven of the runners, while his colts had run in three previous Derbys. Pot-8-os, says the old Turf writer (Orton), won or walked over for about twenty-five races during his career, and how many Derby winners can be traced back to him Heaven only knows, for I don't. This great horse was a son of the famous Eclipse out of Sportmistress. He was foaled in 1773 and died early in November, 1800. A curious anecdote is told as to how he came by his name. Lord Abingdon, his breeder, always intended that he should be called Potatoes. A stable boy overheard his Lordship tell his trainer that this was the handsome piece of nomenclature that he had selected for him. Whereupon the lad groaned out, "Oh, my!" as well he might. This tickled Lord Abingdon, who asked the boy if he could write, and being answered in the affirmative, he replied, "Well, my lad, take that bit of chalk and write down the name on the top of the corn chest, and you shall have a crown if you do it correctly." The boy took the chalk and wrote the word, as some declare, "Pot-8-os," and as others say, "Potooooooos." It really doesn't "matter, matter matter," as Mr. William Schwenk Gilbert would say, but Lord Abingdon, who was also a humourist, adopted this original orthography, and rewarded the inventor with the crown.

DERBY RECORDS AND CURIOSITIES.

Continuing my notes on the Derby for the purpose of satisfying the question-fiend I may add that the only fillies which have won the great race are Eleanor in 1801, Blink Bonny in 1857, and Shotover in 1882. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that La Fleche, the Derby favourite, is of the fickle sex. The only fillies which have won the Derby and the Oaks are Eleanor and Blink Bonny, and Sir Charles Bunbury, who owned the former, was the first gentleman to win the Derby with Diomed (afterwards exported to America) and the first to secure the Derby and Oaks with the same mare Eleanor, as well as the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby with Smolensko in 1813. The Derby has been run 112 times, and on 42 occasions has the favourite or joint favourite been returned the winner. The quickest Derby on record is that of Ayrshire, who compassed the distance in 2mins. and 42 1-3rd secs. The longest time on record is that of the 3mins. and 4secs. taken by Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, who beat Yellow Jack—a colt that ran second both in the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. Hence, when a horse is in the habit of occupying such a tantalising position as second with any regularity, the modern Turf writer calls him a "veritable Yellow Jack." There have been two dead heats for the race, namely, between Cadland and The Colonel in 1828, and between Harvester and St. Gatien in 1884. The former was run off, and Cadland won, but in 1884 the stakes were divided. Gladiateur, Kisber, and Iroquois are the only "foreign" horses which have ever won the Derby, but there was English blood in each of these horses, although they were bred and reared in France, Hungary, and America respectively. The Derby has twice been run in a snow storm, namely, on May 15, 1839, and on May 22, 1867. Both were memorable Derbys, for the winner in 1839, was Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury—a colt that had never previously run in public, and was then the subject of an objection, and a law-suit, but the "judge's" verdict was not upset. In 1867, Hermit, with odds of 100 to 1 laid against him, won the race by a neck from Marksman. J. Daley, the jockey of Hermit, was paid £3,000 by Mr. Chaplin, who won £141,000 in bets. The Duke of Hamilton, who laid £180,000 to £6,000 against the son of Newminster and Seclusion, must have congratulated himself for he got the bet declared "off" long before Derby Day. Two horses, Lord Jersey's Middleton and Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Amato, who won the race in 1825 and 1838, are still more worthy of remembrance, as both made their first and last appearance on a race-course in this historic event. Amato's year (1838) will always be remembered from the fact that the day of the race was altered from the Thursday to the Wednesday, and because it was the first time that people went to Epsom by railway trains. As I have said already this was the only appearance of Amato, the "coughing pony," who belonged to a local sportsman, Sir Gilbert Heathcote. The grave of Amato can be seen by the curious at the Durdans. The Triple Crown winners have been West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Ormonde, and Common.

PARLIAMENT AND THE DERBY.

I suppose I need hardly remind any of my readers who are at all interested in the subject that Parliament always adjourns for the Derby. The custom of moving the adjournment of the House of Commons over the day appointed for the Derby began on May 18, 1847, when Lord George Bentinck brought forward a motion of which he had given notice, "that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday." He argued that for more than half a century Derby-day had been recognised as a public holiday. The motion was agreed to. Of course, the resolution was proposed every year after that, and Joseph Hume and John Bright used just as regularly to oppose the adjournment. Their mantle has since descended on Sir Wilfrid Lawson. In 1860, when the opposition to the custom was gathering force and vehemence, Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, answered that "to adjourn for that day is part of the unwritten law of Parliament." And so it is. If you now want to bother any poor jaded newspaper man about the common facts of the Derby I shall be surprised. Oh, ah, I forgot to weave in the answer to the ever-recurring question: "Lady Elizabeth ran in 1868 when Blue Gown won." The public would not be stalled off Blue Gown, although Sir Joseph Hawley fancied both Rosicrucian and Green Sleeve, his stable companions, considerably more.

I have already written some columns of legendary lore in dealing with the subject of dreams and omens in connection with the great classical contest of the year. I shall have another opportunity of returning to the history of the Derby.

THE COMING FIGHT.

The coming fight between Jackson, the Black, and Slavin, the Australian Slogger, is, I hear, very likely to be decided on the night of Derby Day. Both men are progressing satisfactorily in their training. The meeting of these giants will be more costly to the National Sporting Club than anticipated, for in addition to the £2,000 purse, Jackson has been allowed training and travelling expenses of £150, while other disbursements in connection with the match are reckoned at £350, making in all £2,500. As the Club have been sufficiently generous to admit their own members on nominal terms, the executive may be pardoned for the private appeal they have issued for subscriptions. A member has the privilege of introducing a friend to the fight for a fee of £25, and a few seats near the ring side will be reserved for such as are willing to pay liberally for good accommodation. The club deserves to be well supported by the members.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S RETURN FROM AUSTRALIA.

Lord Sheffield has reached England from Australia, and has expressed the great pleasure which the last tour has afforded him. Asked whether he intended to re-visit the Colonies with another team next autumn, as reported, his Lordship intimated that it was a matter to be seriously thought over. He would not go unless he could take the very best team England could produce, and, above all, Shrewsbury and Gunn. His lordship was very independent about the crack Notts batsmen last year, but the experience of two defeats in the representative matches has evidently caused him to change his tone. I am glad that he is manly enough to acknowledge his mistake. Shrewsbury and Gunn have played some very fine innings against Australian bowling. We none of us can forget Shrewsbury's 236 for the Non-Smokers against the Smokers on the East Melbourne ground. In the same innings Gunn scored 150. Gunn would not now be able to assist the Non-Smokers, for since his return from the Colonies, and his retiring from Association foot-ball, he has taken to chewing a cherry or a briar stem. That, however, has made no difference to the accuracy of his eye, for has he not since this amassed 228 against the Australians? This is the greatest feat of his brilliant career, and, as every one knows, is the record innings against the Colonists in England. And yet in the luncheon interval on the day of this absolutely perfect display giant Gunn was smoking a student pipe. Gunn has only been once to Australia, and during that tour of 1886-7 he was not seen at his best. Lord Sheffield should secure Shrewsbury and Gunn at all hazards.

MISS GLENDYNE'S COURSING CAREER.

Some kind correspondent away at Kimberley, in South Africa, has been taking me to task in the *Diamond Fields Advertiser* over my reference to Dr. Hutton and Miss Glendyne. I made a statement that Miss Glendyne won the Waterloo Cup after Dr. Hutton had re-set the joint of one of her feet, which had been injured in a long course. I regret to say that writing from memory—as I usually do—I did fall into an error. In 1885 Miss Glendyne divided with Bit of Fashion, and in 1886 she beat Penelope II. in the deciding course for the Cup, while in 1887 she met with this mishap, and in 1888 was beaten in the first round by Herschel, although she won the Waterloo Purse. The story of the mishap to and the cure of Miss Glendyne is, in its way, quite a romance. In February, 1887, Miss Glendyne met Hermes in the second round, and a very prolonged and punishing course ensued. The greyhounds ran right into Carr Wood, and there Miss Glendyne put out one of the joints of her feet. Mr. Dent, of the Short Flat kennels, was in a terrible state of suspense, and telegraphed to London for Dr. Hutton, who, it seems, was engaged at Fontainebleau, in France. Mr. Dent wired to Fontainebleau, and Dr. Hutton crossed over to England by the boat the same night. He reached London, at 9 a.m., and as Miss Glendyne had to go to the slips against Longest Day shortly after ten, it seemed well nigh impossible to reach the plains of Altcar in time to be of service. Failing any other means of travelling, Dr. Hutton chartered a special train on the Great Northern line from King's Cross. By this means he ran into the Lancashire and Yorkshire system and reached Formby in good time. Indeed, Dr. Hutton just got on to the ground as Longest Day was running the bye. Twenty minutes sooner would have been sufficient, for he immediately put the injured joint right, and in fifteen minutes he said the bitch would have been fit to run. This is no exaggeration. Dr. Hutton and all concerned did their best, regardless of expense, and it is worth knowing that the special train alone cost £90. Such is a true and full account of the incident.

THE END OF THE MATHERAN SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 12.

THE festivities of the Matheran Season came to an end on Saturday, the 4th instant, with a most successful dramatic representation at the Rugby Hotel. Although the weather was threatening and a good many visitors had gone down, a large audience assembled at the hour appointed for the performance. The first piece on the programme was the "Loan of a Lover," the scene of which is laid in Holland. When the curtain was drawn, the *mise en scene* excited general admiration, and reflected great credit on the theatrical management. The room disclosed to view really looked like a Dutch interior, and the old and the young man clad in resplendent crimson waist-coats, and smoking church-wardens were unmistakably Dutchmen. The part of the old man was taken by Mr. Macleod, that of the young country bumpkin by Mr. Anderson, both of whom sustained their parts with great vigor and dramatic propriety. Mr. Anderson had already displayed his dramatic talents on a Matheran stage. Mr. Macleod, whom we had not seen before as an actor, showed great humor in his performance of the part of the shrewd old Swyzel. Presently Miss Stevens came upon the stage as the heroine of the piece, looking remarkably pretty in a remarkably pretty dress. She sang very sweetly and acted throughout with much taste and spirit. We hope that this, which we believe to be her first appearance on the stage in this Presidency, will be followed by many equally successful appearances in the future. The second piece was the well-known farce, called "A Kiss in the Dark." Miss Stevens again distinguished herself, this time, as a saucy house-maid. Mr. Webber as Mr. Pettybone gave an amusing and life-like representation of the vulgar London stock-broker. The part of Mrs. Pettybone was taken by Miss Stevenin, who acted in that part even better than she had done on her previous appearance upon the stage at the Mount a week or two before. It is needless to add that the audience was enthusiastic and unanimously called the actors and actresses before the curtain at the end of both pieces. Indeed, so engrossed were we in the illusions of the stage that we did not hear the heavy rain that began to fall outside in the course of the entertainment. When the visitors rose to take their departure, they found to their surprise that the monsoon had seemed to burst in the meantime. Going away in such a down-pour was out of the question, so the only thing to be done was to clear away the benches and dance and sing till the rain ceased. This was accordingly done, and the presence of the actors and actresses in their dramatic costumes among the dancers gave the dance something of the appearance of a fancy ball.

After that merry and successful night, Matheran was quickly deserted by almost all its visitors, and life seemed a succession of continual farewells. A few of us remained for a week longer and wandered about the misty hills. Up to date only seven or eight inches of rain have fallen, but the pervading damp and gloom relieved by few glimpses of sunshine are not exactly agreeable. Dr. Wilkins goes down, I believe, on Thursday. The few, who still remain are likely to have departed for the plains before that day, so that he will be like the typical captain who is the last to leave his ship. If the powers that be in this Presidency do not see their way to give him a further extension, we shall have a new Superintendent next October. Dr. Wilkins has worked hard during his tenure of office to increase the popularity and comfort of the station committed to his charge, and the large number of visitors that have crowded to the hill during the last two years shows that his energetic efforts have been crowned with success.

THE MAURITIUS FUND.

A FUND has been started in aid of the sufferers by the cyclone, which has devastated the colony of Mauritius, causing widespread ruin and great loss of life, and subscriptions are earnestly asked for.

As a reason for appealing to the public here, it may be stated that over two-thirds of the population of the colony are natives of India.

The following amounts have already been promised, and further subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Green Street, Bombay, or by Mr. Allen C. Stewart, Emigration Agent for Mauritius, 12, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

	Rs.
His Excellency the Viceroy	200
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	200
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces	100
Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	200
" Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	100
" Graham and Co	100
" Harton and Co	100
" Jardine, Skinner and Co	100
" Turner, Morrison and Co	100
" Balmer, Lawrie and Co	50
Mr Allen C Stewart	200
Surgeon-Major R C Sanders, MD	16
Mr C W Bolton, C P	16
A Friend	16
Mr A F Gregory (Francis Allen and Co)	10
Messrs Sutram Huriram and Co	10
Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co	100
Mr Bomonjee Dhunjibhoy	50
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay	20

SHAME! SHAME!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was filled with astonishment on reading the notice of our Commissioner this morning. Surely Bombay is earning its name of "Urbs prima in Indis." I once lived in a city where the powers that were saw fit to tax our watches and silverware, but the taxing of baby-carriages and bicycles never entered their heads. Taxing baby-carriages! Making the babies pay for a mouthful of fresh air! What a tremendous amount of wear and tear the streets of Bombay receive from the rubber-tires of the bicycles that run over them! I am sure our Commissioner would have enjoyed hearing my wife exclaim: "What utter nonsense," when I read to her the notice in question. To one other point I would like to call your attention, and that is the state of the road between the tram terminus at Wadi Bunder and Mazagon. In the course of the day some hundreds of foot-passengers use this road, the state of which is terrible. After every shower the road is covered with about six inches of liquid mud, and is simply a disgrace to the Municipality. Then again it is very dangerous for ladies to traverse this road owing to the narrowness of it and the number of bullock-carts, whose drivers are utterly indifferent as to where they drive. I have passed along it more than once when it has been blocked for fifty yards and more, and have had to go through the railway compound. Of course, if our Commissioner is thinking of taxing bicycles and perambulators, the Municipality must be too poor to think of remedying this piece of much used and badly made road.—Yours, &c.,

BICYCLIST AND PERAMBULATORWALLA.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article to-day on the petition of the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons you say that:—

For fourteen years the Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies have repeatedly urged the acceptance of the proffered double standard, which other countries were ready to adopt by international agreement.

If by this you mean, as may naturally be inferred, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed Government, urging the acceptance of a double standard I am directed to inform you that the statement is incorrect.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, June 13. Secretary.

THE FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a statement, which I have seen made in the newspapers that sea-water was used at the fire at Arthur Bunder yesterday on account of want of pressure in the mains, I beg to say that the reason was the distance of the site of the fire from the mains, in which there was plenty of pressure. When the tide went out we had to attach to the mains, but at great inconvenience.—Yours, &c.,

W. NICHOLLS,
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

MR. MOUBRAY, the Manager of the Madras branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"In a leading article in your paper of this evening you state that this Bank has a lock-up of £750,000 in Victoria and £500,000 in Mauritius. As such a statement may frighten creditors and induce them to part with their claims at a discount, I hope you will allow me to state through your columns that the statement is merely the fabrication of a wandering mind. There is no lock-up in Mauritius against land, against sugar there may be temporary lock-up of a few lakhs, the amount mentioned by you is simply absurd. I cannot speak with a personal knowledge of Melbourne, but from letters received I believe the amount to be grossly exaggerated. The statement about the depositor of three lakhs and the gentleman who took his savings home in a draft are not more correct than the statement that the liabilities of this branch are three or twenty lakhs."

We are glad to have Mr. Moubray's opinion that the lock-up of the Bank's capital is not so serious, and we trust that the London correspondent's statement on which our remarks were based will receive as prompt an answer from the Bank's directors at home, where it originated. At the same time, we must take exception to Mr. Moubray's description of the statement as "merely the fabrication of a wandering mind." It is not likely that the London correspondent would have telegraphed a piece of information fraught with such importance without some substantial grounds of belief that it was true.

VERY LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

Human nature asserted itself as usual on the news becoming known that the New Oriental Bank Corporation had suspended payment, writes the *Statesman*. Numbers rushed to the Bank's premises in Clive-street to withdraw their deposits, and expressed their disappointment in dramatic terms when they found the Bank closed. Some wished to see the manager, others were willing to compound their deposit account for a very small consideration, especially when the rumour ran fast and furious that depositors would only get about 15s. in the pound. However there was no disturbance in business circles, and nothing approaching a rush on the other banks, though naturally the news of suspension engendered for the time being a disquiet among a small class of traders. From interviews which our representative had with various banking and business men, it appears that the suspension has caused very little surprise or excitement beyond the popular effervescence consequent on any bank putting up its shutters.

WHAT A PROFESSIONAL FINANCIER THINKS.

"An awkward business this," said our representative in addressing a well-known broker who has an intimate practical knowledge of banking.

"Awkward! It is a case of gross mismanagement on the part of the direction in London, who ought to be well thrashed for their incompetency."

Then it was explained that the directors were no better than those who worked the old O. B. C., that that they did not understand Eastern business, and were gamblers. "Yes," he continued," it is bad management at home and a stupid inflation of their business abroad by means of expanding their agencies that has brought the O. B. C. to ruin. Fancy a bank with a limited capital of £600,000 locking up a million or so in London in a rotten transaction in guns, three quarters of a million in Melbourne, and near the same amount in Mauritius."

"But the Melbourne manager was mad."

"Indeed," ejaculated the broker with a meaning look. "At any rate he lost them £100,000. This was an item sufficiently serious to make the home people pause; but no, they continued to plant agencies in places where banks with large capital could not succeed and dropped money all round.

Did the Bank lose in India?

No. India would have paid them if properly worked. But the management in Calcutta was not good, and I could point out a hundred instances of blundering, which ought never to have happened under a good organisation."

Our "Interviewer" then scouted the idea that suspension had anything to do with the depreciation of silver, which, he said, was a blind and he emphatically stated that it was the weakness and incompetency of the home direction and the extension of their agencies which had ruined a Bank that otherwise should have been a prosperous paying concern. It was also stated that £100,000 of the silver shares were held in Calcutta, and that the suspension of the Bank would not at all affect business circles, as the rumours of its unsoundness were prevalent some weeks ago.

HOW ABOUT THE DEPOSITORS?

They can think themselves lucky if they get 15s. in the pound, and it is useless holding out to them any hopes of the Bank being resuscitated, for it is as dead as Julius Cæsar.

A BANKER'S OPINION.

Our representative called on the manager of one of the leading banks for his views on the matter. The suspension is no surprise, I assure you, he said, for it was foreseen some time ago and bankers were warned from home as to their dealings with the Oriental Banking Corporation. The suspension has not had the slightest effect on any of the banks, or in any business circles, and it would be as well if the public were informed to this effect. None of the banks lost, for they have had no transactions with the O. B. for some time past. There has been no run on any Bank or excitement beyond what an ordinary bankruptcy would produce.

"The crush was anticipated then?"

"Yes; we received letters warning us to be careful in our transactions with the O. B. C. some months ago, and as the position of the Bank was generally known to be shaky, people took precautions. In fact, most of the deposits have been withdrawn in anticipation of the collapse, which every one knew was certain when the news of the Mauritius disaster came, as it was notorious that the Bank made heavy advances to planters."

"Following the policy which ruined the old C. B. C?"

"I say nothing as to that; but then securities were not easily realisable in any case, and were risky, more especially in a case like this, when an untoward circumstance, which might be of no account to a wealthy bank, would cause them to collapse. And the O. B. C. collapsed like a pricked bladder.

Our representative was then told of the nature of the transactions of the Bank in London and the money locked up there, which was primarily the cause of the suspension, as well as the sums lost in the gun transaction, and in Australia and in China. It is not advisable to give information on these points until the official report is published.

"Do you think depositors will suffer?"

"No: my belief is that they will be paid in full, though there will be some delay which will cause inconvenience to some or the native tradespeople."

A CHAT WITH A FINANCIER.

A well known expert in monetary transactions, who is connected with financial journalism, declared that the collapse of the O. B. C. was generally considered a matter of time, the only surprise being that it came a little sooner than was anticipated. "For weeks past," he said, "people came pestering me about the Bank and asking what they should do; but for obvious reasons I could not advise. Those who were wise, however, drew out their money, but to the very last the Bank had the confidence of some of its clients, who could not see the signs of collapse or would not be guided by advice. The management here are not to blame, but they had to make the best of a bad matter, and express a confidence which they could not feel themselves. It is a bad sign when the manager of a Bank writes a long letter explaining why there was no dividend and requests publication for the same, though not in his name.

Our representative acquiesced, observing that loyalty to your employer compelled you to stand by a sinking ship.

"Yes, that is true, and the O. B. C. cannot complain of Calcutta, or India, for that matter. If they had stuck to India as India has done to them, instead of this foolish show of extending agencies in Australia and God knows where, the Bank would not have suffered. It is only a month or two ago that they spent a lot of money on premises in Paris, and look at what they expended in China and Hongkong just for the sake of a splash, as if that would increase their

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of theBombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchndra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Bryne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. A. Dominick D'Monte, Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduuji Nasarwanji Bisai, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hossein Allana, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Land, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Callianda, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE LIFE OF A BULLOCK.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 1467, dated 23rd instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing off of Rs. 6,489, from the live-stock return, of the Health Department, being the book value of 34 bullocks that died, and 69 which were sent to the Pinjrapol, total 103, during the quarter ending 29th February last."

Mr. Shroff said he could not let the occasion pass without drawing the attention of the Corporation to one fact in order to give them an idea of the loss the Corporation was put to by the unaccountable death and destruction of bullocks. They had two thousand bullocks belonging to the Health Department, and their value was a lakh of rupees. In one quarter they were asked to write off Rs. 6,489, and that gave them about Rs. 25,000 per annum, and by that calculation they lost the whole of the stock in four years. That circumstance was sufficiently appalling and showed there was something radically wrong either in the purchase of the bullocks or in the keep and management of them, because it was an unheard of thing that the whole live stock should be wiped off in four years.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham certainly thought that some kind of explanation should be called for as regarded the extremely striking facts Mr. Shroff had mentioned. He thought a Deccan ryot would be surprised to learn that the average life of a bullock was four years, and would, therefore, have to renew his stock every four years. He believed that the lives of their bullocks was from twelve to fifteen working years, and the difference between fifteen years and four was a very striking one as Mr. Shroff had pointed out. He had not the least doubt it would attract the attention of the Executive, and the whole arrangements under which the bullocks were bought and worked and disposed of might be overhauled.

The proposition was carried.

A NEW ENGINEER.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved on the recommendation, "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 3350, dated 17th instant, the Committee approve of his engaging, temporarily, the services of Mr. G. F. Horbury for the proper supervision of the engines and engineer at the Love Grove pumping station. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment to Mr. Horbury of Rs. 25 per visit, such visits not to exceed twice a week. "The amount to be met from the sum of Rs. 200 per mensem, which is available after making arrangements for the conduct of the duties of Mr. Rowe, the late Superintendent of Workshops."

The Municipal Commissioner explained that it was his object to make their first engineer at Love Grove, superintendent of the workshops, and relieve that department of the cost of a new superintendent. It was also his idea to do away with all constructive work, and confine it to reparative work. If that was done the present workshop staff could be largely reduced, and for permanent supervision a good foreman would be sufficient.

The motion was adopted.

THE DANGERS OF STACKING HAY IN THE CITY.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, "That the Corporation be recommended to inform Mr. Dhondoo Mukoond and others, in reply to their petition, dated 13th April last, the present fees for the storage of hay were fixed after careful consideration, and are not excessive, considering that the trade in hay involve most serious elements of danger, and because the old scale of license fees was too trivial to enable the Municipality to exercise any real control over the trade."

Mr. Kur considered that petty traders should not be saddled with such high fees. He did not see the reason for increasing them from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. He would propose an amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner informed Mr. Kur that the fees could not be altered without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said the existence of hay stacks in the city was a matter for serious consideration, for they were a source of very great danger. Some new Parsee dwellings for poor people had been erected, and near them were about twenty hay stacks of 30 or 40 feet square, and 20 feet high. They were a serious danger to the property, and he had applied to the Commissioner to see if they could be removed, and the Commissioner had replied that they were powerless in the matter. The only course they could, therefore, adopt was to deter the dealers from stacking hay in such places by raising the rates.

Mr. Mehta said it seemed to him that the Parsee houses were a grievance to the hay stack keepers, because the stacks were there first. The residents of the city required hay, and it was only right that it should be put somewhere convenient. Whilst admitting that it was a source of serious danger, he did not think the fees should be raised to Rs. 50 and small traders destroyed. He considered some proper provision should be made for the stacking of hay, and there proposed as an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner consider whether it was right the small trader should be suppressed. Government might be asked to give the Corporation the power to isolate the hay to suitable and accessible places.

Mr. Solomon supported the amendment.

The Commissioner said two points had been raised by Mr. Mehta, the one, whether the fees were prohibitive, and another whether it was feasible to apply for power to enable the Municipality to exercise more supervision over the storage than at present. He (the Commissioner) thought that most of the gentlemen present were under a totally false impression with regard to the facts of the case. The general opinion was that the fee demanded from a dealer, petty, or not petty, was Rs. 50 per year. The fee demanded from petty dealers was Rs. 5. He had very carefully considered the whole question of fees, and did not think they could be improved. With regard to the power of dealing with the sites on which hay should be stored, the Municipality were at present helpless. He had refused license to hay-dealers on Arthur-road, but the stacks were there just the same. The Magistrate held that the Corporation could not proceed against the owner of the land, but the occupiers, but the latter changed their names and individualities so often that they were like the colours in a kaleidoscope. He believed the Magistrates to be wrong in their contention, and the matter would be fought out in the High Court.

Mr. Mehta asked what would be the fee for a man dealing in one cart-load of hay and a man dealing in two cart-loads?

The Commissioner replied that there Mr. Mehta had put his finger on a point which it might be well to consider and see whether a small dealer should not be allowed five cart-loads of hay. He concluded by saying that the fees as framed were fair, and were fixed after a careful and earnest desire to protect the city and maintain the interests of the hay-dealer. With regard to altering the law, that would be a question of two years at least as it would entail a great many other alteration, and Government was rightly very careful before altering an Act.

The amendment was adopted.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE: AN AMUSING DISCUSSION.

Captain Walshe's motion, of which he gave notice for the May meeting of the Corporation, came on for discussion. The motion ran as follows:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the opinion of counsel—(1) as to whether the members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Corporation at the meeting held on the 6th April, 1892, are validly appointed, having regard—(a) to the provisions of the bye-laws made by the Corporation with respect to the appointment of the members of the Standing Committee, which provide that the President shall initial the ballot papers upon the opening of the ballot-box, and shall be present when the ballot papers are examined by the scrutineers; and (b) to the fact that the President did not initial the ballot papers and was not present in the room where the ballot papers were examined by the scrutineers; and (2) as to whether, if in the opinion of the counsel having regard to the circumstances aforesaid, such members are not duly appointed, any steps can now be adopted which will render the appointment of such members valid, and, if so, what should be the nature of such steps."

Captain Walshe said that he was not responsible for the delay of two months that had elapsed since he gave notice of motion. He did not make any complaint at the delay but it was not his fault, for the President, who had matter in his hand had thought fit to raise a point of order and after that to adjourn the Corporation for three or four weeks. He stated the circumstances that brought about his motion. In April last members of the Standing Committee were appointed by the Corporation. That appointment should have been in accordance with certain bye-laws. It prescribed certain methods of procedure. The election was by ballot—not a nice institution in any country, in fact it was a dangerous one, and must be safe-guarded—(laughter)—for in France there had been instances where a good deal of cheating had been done by tampering with the ballot boxes. (Renewed laughter.) He made, however, no imputation of cheating in the present case. There was no question of cheating and the honor or the accuracy of the scrutineers was not in question. It was simply a matter of bye-laws which should have been implicitly followed. The bye-laws laid down that ballot-boxes should be opened in the presence of the President, who should initial each paper. The ballot-box was not opened in the presence of the President and the papers were not initialed by that gentleman, and the question he raised was that it was a clear irregularity, but whether it was an irregularity sufficient to render invalid the election of the Committee, was a question, and he (Captain Walshe) thought it should be submitted for counsel's opinion. For that reason he brought forward the resolution, which was discourteously refused by the President. He was firmly of opinion at that time that something should be done, for the Standing Committee, which might pull down houses or cut up roads, and do other acts, and someone might come forward and demand on what warrant those actions took place, the Committee might have certainly found themselves in a hole. Some one had said it was a technical and trivial objection. He had admitted it was a technical objection but not trivial. The bye-laws must of necessity be technical, and serious result might take place if they were infringed. The spirit in which his humble remarks were originally received was not good but better counsel now prevailed, and the opinion of counsel had been taken. He had read that opinion. Of course, the opinion of counsel could only be taken for what it was worth. Counsel was of opinion that there was no foul play, and so the High Court would not interfere in the matter. That in his (Captain Walshe's) opinion, depended upon the humour of the Judge. If the facts had been clearly stated in the case he was glad to hear that opinion, and that no further action was necessary. Turning to another matter, he (Captain Walshe) said that on many young members of that Corporation it was absolutely necessary to impress the fact that the Chairman's ruling should always be obeyed. On the occasion on which he handed over his notice of motion he thought the Chairman had lost his temper a little, but he knew that the Corporation was bound to pay respect to the chair at all times. If the Chairman made a rule, he would obey it, but in a like manner it was necessary for the Chairman also to keep his temper and respond to the courtesy which he received from members. He handed his motion to Colonel Wilson and asked him to pass it to the Chairman, but the President turned his back on him, and would not take it. He asked twice for an explanation, but no notice was taken of him, and no one answered. He was not offended by that action. He was of opinion that the mistake was made in good faith. The Chairman was in a temper, and he (Captain Walshe) was fortunately a man, who had command over his temper—(laughter)—for if he had not he would have turned round and abused the Chairman, and that would have caused the melancholy spectacle of a native gentleman and a European turning the place into a bear garden. If a member treated the chair with due respect the Chairman should treat them with courtesy. With those remarks he moved his motion, notwithstanding that counsel's opinion had already been taken.

Mr. G. W. Roughton seconded the motion, because he considered the matter of great importance. Whether or not the Standing Committee had been properly constituted, they had to consider the financial matters which the Standing Committee had to deal with in issuing bonds and cheques and of such extreme importance the question was that there should be no suspicion about the election. Whoever was right or wrong, they could not do better than take the best opinion available as to whether the constitution of the present Standing Committee was right or wrong. He understood that an opinion had been taken, but he did not know what it was or the case on which it had been given. But whatever it was, it was only the opinion of one and not even the opinion of the gentleman who held a retainer from the Corporation—Mr. Inverarity. They would suffer no harm whatever if the case and the opinion were submitted for the confirmation or otherwise of counsel.

Captain Walshe again rose and proceeded to say that it was possible to state a case in a side way.

The President: Are you making another speech, Captain Walshe?

Captain Walshe: I only meant to say that the opinion is not on the table.

Mr. Kur thought that the motion should be adopted, and that they would lose nothing by taking the opinion of counsel.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta said he would like to know one thing. In his motion Captain Walshe distinctly referred to the fact that the President did not initial the ballot papers. How did Captain Walshe know that? The person who handed the paper to the President, alone touched the paper, and the man who examined them was sworn to secrecy. It was a statement of fact which he made in his motion, and he would like to know how he became possessed of it.

Mr. Roughton said that the opinion of one counsel was not to be relied upon.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: He would ask Mr. Roughton if he was prepared to accept the opinion of two counsels?

Mr. Roughton: It would have double value.

Mr. P. Mehta said he was surprised to hear that the opinion of two counsels was of more value than one. He was more than surprised to hear that statement from Mr. Roughton, if it had come from any other member of the Corporation he would have taken no notice of it.

Mr. Kirkham: What Mr. Roughton says is that if both counsel agreed, the opinion is of double value.

Mr. Mehta, taking that explanation of the matter, said that any one in professional practice would be surprised to hear that fact. He asked the members to look at the question from a practical point of view, and not take it on what Captain Walshe, called a technical point. It seemed to him that the practice of taking counsel's opinion about such matters should be deprecated as much as possible. He was quite sure that Captain Walshe had brought forward that motion in a *bona-fide* manner, but after the heat of the whole thing had passed away he really expected to hear from Captain Walshe before he sat down that considering the time that had elapsed since the event, he would ask permission to withdraw his motion, particularly after he had read the legal opinion that had been taken. He was sorry to hear Captain Walshe ask the Corporation to go to counsel for opinion, and then turn round and say, that it all depended on the manner in which the case was stated, what that opinion would be.

Captain Walshe asked if the case was on the table.

Mr. Mehta said he accepted the words of Mr. Walshe, and was prefectly prepared to believe them. With regard to a question of courtesy he quite agreed with Captain Walshe that the members should show deference to the chair, and receive and return courtesy from the President. But at the same time he thought Captain Walshe and the President in that case had misunderstood each other. The President evidently did not understand Captain Walshe pushing the paper over to him whilst he was signing the minutes, and the President ruled the action out of order. They all knew that notices of motion should be sent to the Municipal Secretary. It could not have been in Captain Walshe's case a notice of motion for the meeting at which the incident took place, because there was no time for it. The proper way would have been to have sent it on to the Secretary. It seemed to him that the President did not wish to be in any way rude, but he was taken aback by the new procedure of thrusting the motion at his head. However, from what he knew of the President, nothing, he was sure, would be further from his thoughts than to offend any member on that Corporation. (Hear, hear.) In fact, he rather erred on the other side. He had no doubt but that Captain Walshe would accept the assurance that the President did not mean any rudeness to him, and he, therefore asked the President to place before the Corporation the opinion of counsel. He had no doubt that Captain Walshe would aver the advisability of withdrawing his motion.

The President said he heartily assured Captain Walshe and the members of the Corporation that nothing was further from his thoughts than to do any thing that would offend a member. (Hear, hear.) He must say, however, that he was puzzled when he found that so experienced a member as Captain Walshe put in a notice of motion in the way he did whilst he was signing the minutes of the meeting. The usual course was to hand it on to the Municipal Secretary when it would have come before the Corporation in the usual way. With regards to the merits of the proposition he certainly took a light view of them. He must say that he was not present whilst the scrutiny was taking place in the ballot. But he did not think it of any serious importance or that it would in any way invalidate the election. The Municipal Commissioner had gone to the point of stating the case for the opinion of counsel, and he, and Captain Walshe had seen that opinion, and he would now ask the Secretary to read that opinion to them. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner said that the opinion about to be read was drawn up from the instructions he gave to the solicitors, and was taken simply for his own satisfaction and not for sending to the Corporation.

Mr. Grattan Geary thought that the object of the motion proposed by Captain Walshe had been fully attained. They had had the matter discussed, and were in possession of the fact that the opinion of counsel had been taken. That was the object of the motion, and if the opinion was read before the meeting it should be sufficient for Captain Walshe. He thought no good object would be attained by pushing the matter further, and the result of the discussion might, therefore, be taken as quite satisfactory.

Mr. Kothare proposed that the opinion should not be read, for the good reason that it had been obtained for the satisfaction only of the Corporation; there were strangers present, and it was surely a document which should not be made public. If it was to be read strangers should be asked to withdraw.

Mr. Shroff thought the matter ought to drop now that the Commissioner had been satisfied upon the position of the Standing Committee.

The President then put it to the vote for the Corporation to decide whether the opinion should be read or not. Only three members voted against the opinion being read.

Captain Walshe: Is the opinion to be read without the case?

The opinion was then read, and ran thus:—

"I think the omission of the President to initial each ballot paper is not such an irregularity as would invalidate the election as there is no suggestion that this omission effected the result of election. The duty of the President to initial the ballot papers was merely a ministerial and not a judicial duty. (See the Queen *vs.* Loft House L. R. I. Q. B. 433.) I am also inclined to think that the omission of the President to be present when the ballot papers were examined would also not invalidate the election for the same reason. I am further of opinion that, as it is not suggested that the result of the elections was affected by these omissions, and there was no bad faith, the High Court would not interfere with the elections. (See Queen *vs.* Ward, L. R. 8,2 B. 210.) I think no steps can now be taken to rectify the irregularities, and that Section 525 does not apply to a case like this."

Captain Walshe then replied that he would in the first case settle the personal matter. He accepted the explanation of the President, and would treat the matter as at an end. Mr. Mehta was a lawyer, and of course, being a lawyer he was bound to have some remarks upon the matter. (Laughter.) Mr. Mehta had asked how Captain Walshe knew that the papers were not signed, and in reply to that he would tell Mr. Mehta that he simply asserted it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta! How can your assert it?

Captain Walshe: As you have been very ready to believe everything I have said, perhaps you will believe that also. (Laughter.) Continuing he said Mr. Mehta, no doubt, evidently thought that the papers were initialed in some way before the members put their papers in the ballot-box. That was quite wrong. The President in the presence of every member put the date upon each paper at his own desk, after it had been filled in by the member, and yet Mr. Mehta told him that when it was put in the box, it was initialed. Why, the President did it before their very eyes. He asserted, it was true, and Mr. Mehta could not deny it. (Laughter.) But that was all bosh and nonsense, and they might let that pass. (Oh, oh!)

The President: I said nothing as to whether I had initialed the paper or not.

Captain Walshe, continuing, said that he did not care whether the President had said anything or not, but he asserted that the papers were not initialed. (Laughter.) Mr. Mehta appeared to be very much touched about the manner in which he had attempted to hand his notice of motion to the President. Customs and regulations and such matters appeared to be everything in the mind of Mr. Mehta, and must be observed with unerring and undeviating accuracy. But the breaking of a new bye-law didn't seem to affect him much. Oh! yes, Captain Walshe continued, they must be awfully, particular, frightfully particular, about custom, whatever they did with the bye-laws. (Loud laughter.) But that, perhaps, was a lawyer's little jokes. (Renewed laughter.) Turning to the purpose of the notice of motion, Captain Walshe said he had obtained what he required, and he now only asked that the opinion of counsel already taken should be published with the proceedings. He would then be pleased to withdraw his motion, and say no more about the matter. Did the President regard the opinion as part of the proceedings?

The President at this point was speaking in low tones to Mr. Mehta.

Captain Walshe: You may consult your Adviser General. He is a very good man, I have no doubt, and very capable. But this is hardly the place for him to show his qualifications. I would much rather have your opinion, Mr. President, upon the point. (Loud laughter.) I do not think it is right on your part.——

Mr. Mehta: I rise to a point of order. I really object to Captain Walshe making remarks about things he knows nothing of. (Laughter.)

Captain Walshe: Quite so. Well, let that pass. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Grattan Geary: Is it a point of order, Mr. President, for Mr. Mehta to get up and say that a member shall not speak about things he knows nothing of?

The President: Captain Walshe made certain remarks about Mr. Mehta, and Mr. Mehta had a perfect right to take notice of them.

Captain Walshe: Oh, yes, Mr. Mehta is bound to make complimentary remarks. (Loud laughter.) But let that pass. That's another one of his little lawyer jokes. (Laughter.) But speaking seriously, when the Standing Committee asked that the opinion of counsel should be taken——

The Municipal Commissioner: The Standing Committee never asked for the opinion.

Captain Walshe, continuing, said he would let that pass also—(more laughter)—and if the opinion was laid on the table as part of the proceedings he would withdraw his motion. (Cries of "Vote, vote.")

The President: The opinion is on the table.

Captain Walshe, amid cries of "Vote, vote," asked if it would be regarded as part of the proceedings.

The President replied that it would.

Captain Walshe: Then I will withdraw by motion.

The President then asked the Corporation if it would allow the proposition to be withdrawn.

On the matter being put to the vote, permission to withdraw was refused, Mr. Mehta leading an opposition which out-numbered the supporters of Captain Walshe's offer to withdraw, by three members.

Captain Walshe's original motion was then put, but no member held up his hand in favour of it, and it was negatived by the votes of about half the members present. The result was received with loud laughter.

THE MUNICIPAL LIST.

The following notice of motion was also in the name of Captain Walshe, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the publication of the Bombay Municipal List sanctioned by the Corporation at a meeting held on the 5th November, 1891."

Captain Walshe created some amusement by stating that he thought that that motion was somewhat smaller than the last. His object in giving notice of motion was that he desired to know what had become of a valuable piece of information.

Mr. Kur seconded, and in reply the Municipal Commissioner stated that the information to be obtained was of a very voluminous character; and gave the following as a specimen: Name, Michael Ward; race, European; caste, Irish; father's name, Joseph Ward; educational attainments, regimental second-class army school certificate, &c., &c., &c. (Laughter.) The list, he said, was now nearly completed, and would be ready shortly.

The motion was adopted, and the proceedings for the day closed,

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LORD ROSEBERY has expressed his general concurrence in Mr. J. Astley Cooper's plan for a periodic all-English-speaking gathering. Rev. Dr. Weldon, head-master of Harrow, is of opinion the proposed festival may prove to be the Olympian games of a larger world than the Greek. The Hon. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for India, writes—"I do not in the least demur to the comparisons with the Olympian games and other Hellenic contests. It is precisely the same spirit of emulous but friendly rivalry, of absorbing popular interest and of patriotism, that you want to excite and should be stimulated in a far greater degree among the people of an empire that covers the globe than it ever was amid the dependencies of a small nation restricted to the Mediterranean." Among other representative men mentioned to-day as supporting the idea are Sir H. B. Loch, Governor of Cape Colony; Lord Lansdowne Viceroy of India; Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay; Sir C. Mitchell, Governor of Natal; Lord Wenlock Governor of Madras; Sir Walter Sendall, Lord Jersey, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Earl Spencer.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the firm's premises in Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 21st May. Mr. J. P. Cornforth presided, there being about fifteen shareholders present.

At the commencement of the business of the meeting one of the native shareholders questioned the right of Mr. Cornforth to preside, stating that on some occasions such as the present the shareholders were in the habit of electing a chairman from among their number.

The chairman in reply said the meeting followed in sequence to the one previously held at which he had been unable to be present. He claimed to take the chair by right and should do so on that occasion irrespective of any responsibility which he might incur by his action. Mr. Cornforth then read the notice calling the meeting after which he signed the minutes of the last meeting. He further said that the meeting then being held was called solely for the purpose of confirming or refusing the resolutions that had been previously passed. He believed, however, that there was a very strong feeling on the part of some of the shareholders that the affairs of the company should be enquired into, but while he was of opinion that the shareholders should have every right to question the management, he did not think it would be fair not to give those whose actions were questioned an opportunity of replying to the questions put. He had, therefore, suggested to the directors that instead of attempting to make any partial enquiry on that day, the meeting should be held over for the special purpose of enquiring into the manner in which the business had been conducted when the directors, managers, and employes could be all present, and when questioned by the shareholders could then have an opportunity of replying. He had received the consent of the directors to the notice which he held in his hand and which would be printed that day.

Mr. Neill, one of the liquidators: No, it is not being printed to-day.

Mr. Cornforth: I wish you had not said that; you will undo the whole thing.

The chairman, addressing the shareholders, said he must ask them to forego on that day putting any questions, as the notice which they would all receive would show that the matter had been held over for a week for the liquidators would then be in power, and the directors, managers, and employes would be on their defence.

Mr. W. B. Green: Will Mrs. Piper be there or has she resigned?

Mr. Piper: She has been dismissed.

Mr. Cornforth: Why do you make those remarks Mr. Piper. If she resigned how can Mrs. Piper have been dismissed.

The chairman was about to make some further allusion to the proposed adjourned meeting, when Mr. Moolji Bharbhaya said that he had consulted the Indian Companies Act, and his impression was that as the directors had called the meeting to confirm certain resolutions, and as they had appointed liquidators the proposed meeting could not be called by the directors who, as soon as the resolutions were confirmed, would be *ultra vires*, but the meeting should be convened by the liquidators who could call upon the directors, managers and any of the company's servants to answer questions at such meeting

The chairman said he had made the announcement in order to save trouble so as to call a meeting of the shareholders before they left office, and to show how willing they were to find a way out of the difficulty into which the company had fallen. As there was some objection to the course proposed by the directors he should let the matter drop.

Mr. Watson, another shareholder, was of opinion that the directors would be in office until the resolutions were confirmed, and suggested the immediate adjournment of the meeting for a week when the matters could be investigated while they held their official positions.

The Chairman said that the resolutions would have to be confirmed or rejected at that meeting.

Mr. Watson: As a working man I am pretty heavily involved in this case, and should like to know the present state of the company's affairs.

The Chairman: Were you present at the last meeting?

Mr. Watson: No.

The Chairman said he had only mentioned what it was proposed to do under the auspices of the liquidators in regard to the management of the concern, but irrespective of that they must wind up the business, and it only remained for the shareholders to decide whether they should do so voluntarily or be compelled to do so by the High Court.

Mr. Watson said he had lost some years' hard earned savings in the business, and should like to see it wound up in as honest a manner as possible.

Mr. Green: Yes, and if we were to vote for the High Court liquidation Mr. Cumulsey would vote against us and it would be lost. As regards the directors and managers being present at the next meeting I should like to know if there is anything in Mr. Piper having resigned and being about to go on leave for six months, and Mrs. Piper going away as well?

The Chairman: You could stop them at Aden, but I do not think the directors will run away.

Mr. Green: I have every faith in you Mr. Cornforth, but supposing they got away who would suffer then. We have unfortunately been taken in by some one, but by whom I cannot say.

The Chairman remarked that the matter would be enquired into at a later period, but as they had then only to consider whether the firm should be wound up he proposed the following resolution:—

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily. 2. That Messrs. Cumulsey Premjee, F. Southwell Piper, and G. R Neill be appointed liquidators, the two former consenting to act without remuneration and the latter consenting to receive Rs. 250. 3. That the said liquidators be empowered to carry on the business of the company or any part thereof for such period as they may think fit, or to sell the same or any part thereof as a going concern, or otherwise dispose of the said business and stock as they may in their discretion think best.

Mr. Neill asked the chairman to put the resolution separately.

The Chairman: Very well.

Mr. Chalk, in seconding the proposal of the chairman, pointed out the benefit the company would derive from going into voluntary liquidation as compared with being compelled to wind up compulsorily by the High Court. Regarding the proposed meeting he said a number of questions had been formulated by one of the shareholders which would be put to the person concerned, and would in all probability be answered. As he was of opinion that the directors were out of office at the conclusion of the last meeting he believed it was for the liquidators to call any subsequent meeting, the one called that day being only for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution confirming the business of the previous gathering of shareholders.

The Chairman having read the first resolution put it to the meeting and declared it to be carried and confirmed, adding that at the next meeting if any of the shareholders had any questions to put before the meeting they should communicate with the liquidators. He was proceeding to read the second resolution when Mr. Neill said he wished to add Mr. Green's name to the list of liquidators.

Mr. Cornforth: The resolution is carried.

Mr. Chalk: All three of them were carried at once.

Mr. Neill: It appears to me you are trying to hurry matters. The Chairman said he intended to put them separately, or I should have spoken sooner.

Mr. Moolji pointed out that Mr. Neill could not speak on the subject, but could only vote for or against the resolution, but that a special meeting of shareholders could be called to consider the proposed addition to the number of liquidators.

There being no other business the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair, it being understood that the next meeting will take place at 3 p.m. to-morrow week.

A PEKING telegram states that Chou Han, the author of the Hunan anti-foreign publications, has at last been punished. Chou Han is an expectant *Taotai*, and his punishment, it seems, consists in his being deprived of his office (!) and sent home to his native district, where he will be under the charge of the local authorities. Considering, writes the Hong Kong paper, that the atrocities against foreigners last year, including two murders, were due in a great measure to the calumnies which proceeded from his pure and patriotic pen, the "punishment" certainly does not fit the crime.

"ATLAS," in the *World*, writes:—Colonel Lord William Beresford has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, where his Indian servant creates almost as great a sensation as the Queen's Oriental attendants did in the Riviera. Lord William is rapidly gaining strength, and has now been joined by his brother, Lord Marcus Beresford. Colonel Gordon, Major Legh Phillips, and Captain A. R. Lloyd are staying at Aix, where the improvements recently effected in the Kaiserbad are already much appreciated by numerous English visitors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company having decided to relinquish Uganda, the *Times* in a leading article urges the British Government not to allow any other nation to appropriate the country.

THE mail steamer Ganges, which arrived in harbour on Sunday afternoon from London, under the command of Captain T. J. Alderton, had fine weather up to Aden and thence to Bombay. She experienced fresh monsoons until 60 East, and then light to port with heavy swell.

THE flagship Boadicea left Colombo for Mauritius on the 6th inst., and, says a local paper, the distressed Port Louis may look for help from the visit, for, in reply to a letter asking his Excellency the Admiral to subscribe to our special fund, the Flag-Lieutenant has written us a letter in which he says:—"As regards the fund his Excellency begs me to inform you that whilst deeply sympathising with the movement, he does not propose to join a subscription at this place as he is about to sail for Mauritius, where the necessities of the case will receive the attention of himself and the officers of the Boadicea."

THE outbreak of cholera among the medical students at Lahore is said to be of a severe type. Four cases have proved fatal since Wednesday last, among the victims being a European lady student, Miss Durand. A few fatal cases have also occurred among the native patients in the upper wards of the Mayo Hospital. Stringent steps are being taken to disinfect the wards. Cholera is still lingering in some parts of the Lahore District though not in a severe form. Since the breaking up of the Hurdwar fair there have occurred about 2,000 cases and 1,100 deaths from cholera in this district. The villages in the Kasur Tehsil are said to have suffered the most. Reports from Kangra are to the effect that cholera has ceased there.

SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS is suffering from a severe feverish cold, which prevented his being present at the dinner of old Haileyburian members of the Indian Civil Service at the Grand Hotel.

COLONEL W. A. J. WALLACE, C.I.E., R.E., general manager of the North-Western railways of India, who is on leave in England, has been selected by the Secretary of State to attend the forthcoming railway conference at St. Petersburg.

TWO HUNDRED Soudanese are reported to have been seized recently at Cairo and registered as being available for military service, this step being taken, it is stated, by the English authorities because of a scarcity of recruits for black regiments.

A CAIRO correspondent states that barbarous outrages were committed by the Dervishes who recently raided the village of Serra, women and children being cut to pieces by them. The force sent in pursuit, after a long chase, failed to overtake them.

MR. SHAPUR BHEDWAR has been appointed "a member of the advisory committee of the World's Congress auxiliary on a Congress of Photographers" to be held in America. He has received this intimation from the Chairman of the Congress. The honor has been accorded to only two gentlemen in India, of whom the second is a well-known amateur photographer, a military officer, in Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR E. HAMLEY has intimated to the Conservatives of Birkenhead that, owing to continued ill-health, he does not intend to come forward to contest the Borough at the General Election, and the local Conservative Association has selected Lord Bury, late of the Scots Guards, in his place.

"BELLE," in the *World*, states that Princess Mary and Princess Victoria have had the very narrowest escape of being burned to death. A candle fell over, something caught fire, and in an instant there was a blaze that resulted in the destruction of much property, but, happily, not of themselves.

A WOMAN who has for some time been imposing on the credulous in Berlin by means of socalled spirit manifestations, and who has recently posed as a medium of extraordinary powers, has been indicted for fraudulent manipulations, and her trickery has been thoroughly exposed. She was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE Russian Government has, it is announced, decided upon the construction of a railway along the Narew River, a tributary of the Bug, the course of which runs near the Prussian frontier. The proposed line, which is to serve strategic purposes, will involve an expenditure of over 4,500,000 roubles

THE floods in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys are subsiding, but the latest accounts show the reports of loss of life and destruction of property were by no means exaggerated. In St. Louis City and County and the surrounding counties and vicinity alone the loss is estimated at 11,000,000 dols. Nearly every report brings accounts of loss of life.

THE *British Medical Journal* says the Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. E. H. Hankin, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, "Chemical Examiner, Analyst, and Bacteriologist to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Central Provinces, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Agra Medical School." He will proceed to India in September."

A FRENCHWOMAN, in a good social position, named Reymond, went on Saturday evening (May 21) to the appartments in Paris in wich she expected to find her husband with his mistress. She obtained admission by a ruse, and, after inducing her husband to go away, Madame Reymond fired at Madame Lassimonne, who was in bed, and killed her. The murderess then gave herself into custody.

MR. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, late American Minister at St. Petersburg, has arrived home. He thinks (or he is represented as thinking) the worst of the Russian famine is over, though at the worst stage it was even more acute than was reported. He believes that Nihilism is not on the increase, holds that the country as a whole is fairly well governed, and that the reports of war preparations are extremely exaggerated.

THE Brussels *Official Gazette* publishes the resolutions passed by the Chambers in regard to the revision of the Constitution, together with the declaration of the King, which sets forth that there is ground for such a revision. The Legislative Chambers have been dissolved, and the general elections fixed for June 14. The elections will not be partial, but complete; and the two new Houses will form the Constituent Assembly empowered to discuss and adopt the reforms indicated by the resolutions of Parliament.

CARDINAL MANNING, as has been often stated, died poor, but it seems there was not enough left to bury him. Even if the few effects he selected as legacies—the picture and bust of his father—had been taken, the sale of them (the *Tablet* says) could not have covered the cost of the funeral. Of course, there could be no question of disregarding the last wishes of the Cardinal in such a matter, and so he was buried by a subscription, which was limited to his near relatives and more intimate friends. It is said that the expenses of the funeral altogether came to about £700.

THE Argentina Congress was opened on May 24. The President, in his message, declared that both the political and the financial situation showed an improvement. Trade had increased, and the revenue for the last quarter exceeded 25,000,000 dols. Over 1,000,000 dols. of paper money were being burned by the Government monthly. The finances of the country would, he expected, further improve, in consequence of this growth of the revenues and the reduction in the expenditure which was projected. Dr. Pellegrini added that he would submit to Congress at a later date proposals for the consolidation of the Government's authority. General Roca has been elected president of the Senate.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Russian Government have ordered thirty engines and six hundred carriages for transport purposes for the South-Western Railway.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, K. C. B., Commanding the Belgaum District, intends to proceed on sixty days' privilege leave on June 15.

THE Brazillian ironclad turret-ship Solimoes has been totally lost off Polonio, and but five of the crew were saved, the remaining one hundred-and-twenty having gone down with the ship.

IT is announced from St. Petersburg that the Committee of Ministers has finally approved in all its details Baron Hirsch's scheme for the assisted emigration of Russian Jews to America.

WAR OFFICE ARMY Order No. 260, dated December 1, 1891, introducing a shoulder pad for the scarlet serge frock, as a protection from stains caused by the magazine rifle, will be made applicable to India with effect from April 1, 1893.

COLONEL G. SIMPSON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad District, vacates that post on appointment as Commandant, 7th Madras Infantry, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, till further orders.

THE Government of India have empowered Commanding Officers of Native Regiments, as a tentative measure, for a period of one year, to issue warrants, either by road, rail, or river, for native soldiers travelling on any duty which is covered by Transport Regulations.

IN connection with the movements of regiments from India to the Colonies, it has been ruled that, in accordance with the passage regulations prevailing for England and the Colonies, free passages to a Colony are not admissible to an officer's family left behind in India, under any circumstances, on the departure of the regiment.

THE following re-distribution of the companies of garrison artillery in India has been made:—

Bengal Presidency.

Station.	No. of Companies.
Rawalpindi	2
Attock	Detachment.
Ferozepore	1
Amritsar	
Delhi	1
Agra	1
Allahabad	1
Fort William, Calcutta	1
Barrackpore	1
Quetta	2
Kurki	3
Total	13

Madras Presidency.

Rangoon	2
Fort St. George, Madras	1
Total	3

Bombay Pres

LORD ROBERTS AND THE WANTAGE COMMITTEE.

LORD ROBERT'S recommendations to the Wantage Committee were contained in a paper entitled "National Prosperity and its Effect on the Army," being practically a continuation of his Excellency's article on "Free Trade in the Army" in the *Nineteenth Century* for June, 1884. His chief recommendations are as follows:—

Lord Roberts points out the causes which make Military Service unpopular and recommends that the soldier should enlist for only three years with the Colours and nine years with the Reserve, being allowed at the end of the first three years to convert his Reserve Service into Colour Service, and again, if fit, allowed to continue the aggregate Colour Service to 21 years or join the Reserve for the same period, or quit the Service. Under this system the Infantry abroad would consist entirely of long service soldiers, and the Infantry at home of men under three years' service and of those long service men in excess of foreign requirements. This would necessitate the numbers of battalions on foreign and home service being made equal in numbers, and his Excellency suggests that the four battalions at Malta and the two at Gibraltar be counted as on home service, thus making 71 home and 70 foreign. There is an objection to increasing the number of long service soldiers, as that would weaken the Reserve; but Lord Roberts thinks we may rest content with a moderate Reserve, and provided sufficient advantages are offered plenty of long service men will be available. He believes that more than half of the recruits would prolong after three years, and if it were made worth their while a considerable number of long service men abroad would be available for transfer, thus reducing the cost of reliefs. There would, he urges, be a further reduction in cost if the period of foreign service of a battalion were fixed at twenty years instead of twelve or fifteen, which is unnecessarily short, as officers and men are relieved independently, and very few remain throughout the whole time with the battalion. The reductions of cost thus effected might be utilised in granting furlough to well-conducted soldiers, thus popularising the Service and preventing many leaving the Colours for the purpose of seeing their friends again.

PAY, PENSION, AND CLOTHING.

Regarding pay, pension, food and clothing Lord Roberts adheres to the suggestions made in his article on "Free Trade in the Army." During the first three years the soldier should receive the same pay as now, but throughout his military career all, or nearly all the stoppages should be made public charges to prevent the soldier thinking himself deceived on enlistment. At the end of three years the soldier should get an increase of 3*d.* and the Non-Commissioned Officer 4d. a day instead of good conduct or deferred pay. A second increment of the same amount, which might take the shape of deferred pay, should be given after twelve years. The present system of deferred pay, Lord Roberts says, offers the strongest inducement to men to leave the Colours just when their retention is most desirable, and neutralise the effect of the bounty offered to re-engage. He therefore says that deferred pay should be granted only from the twelfth to the seventeenth year of a man's service, and good conduct pay should be abolished. Regarding pension, men invalided or prematurely discharged should obtain the lowest rate of their class any time after twelve years of Army Service, and the highest rate to classes 4 and 5 should be payable after 17 instead of 21 years service.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

Regarding the Army Reserve, Lord Roberts considers it impossible to maintain an efficient foreign force equal in numbers to the home force, and at the same time fill the Reserve with short service soldiers. The interests of the Reserve and the foreign army are antagonistic, and the Reserve has not proved a success. Only 53,000 can now be called out annually, and therefore it is little use because the men are not good shots. The Reserve, besides, costs half a million annually. His Excellency then makes suggestions for improving the Reserve, but strongly deprecates sacrificing the regular Army to the Reserve. He thinks England's insular position and wealth enable her to produce additional forces as required, and although he wishes men to be allowed to join the Reserve after three or twelve years, he thinks every inducement should be offered to keep them with the Colours and the Militia should be greatly improved.

THE PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Regarding Volunteers Lord Roberts notes the recent decline in numbers and their paucity. Volunteers, he says, should be paid a fair rate of wage with drill-pay &c., say 3*s.* a day, or £3,000,000 for the present force, which would still be the cheapest military force that any nation possesses.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY REFORMS.

The foregoing relates only to Infantry forces. Regarding Cavalry and Artillery, Lord Roberts thinks they should be enlisted under the same conditions as the Infantry; but for the Reserve three years men are useless without horses and guns, though Reserve Garrison Artillery might be trained with the Militia. The Artillery periods of foreign service and the grant of furloughs to Cavalry and Artillery should be the same as for the Infantry.

CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, his Excellency recommends the free issue of sea kits and light clothing. The worn-out clothing should be the property of the soldiers. Fines for drunkenness should be expended regimentally. Facilities should be afforded to soldiers for prolonging service, to enter the Reserve, or purchase their discharge if special reasons exist, and free discharges should be granted in exceptional cases. Lastly, to stop repeated desertion and to eliminate bad characters, every officer and soldier should be distinguishable as a servant of the Crown by an indelible mark, regarded as an honour not as a disgrace. A small Crown or Royal cypher tattooed on the arm is suggested as an appropriate emblem of service, which Lord Roberts hopes to see rendered thoroughly acceptable to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

His Excellency agrees with the report of the committee in recommending more attractive and elastic terms of service, and the removal of restrictions which force the soldier into the Reserve and Civil life, whether he likes it or not. Lord Roberts also agrees with the committee that soldiers should get full pay without stoppages which were not due to their own misconduct; but his Excellency is opposed by the committee on the question of giving the recruit higher pay on becoming an efficient trained soldier. In support of his view the Commander-in-Chief commenting on the committee's report, quotes the analogy of civil employment, where the apprentice gets a lower pay, and his Lordship fails to see any reason why the rule should be different in the Army. Other proposals strongly maintained by the Chief, but not approved by the committee, are enlistment in the first instance for three years and re-engagement for nine years; a foreign Army consisting of only re-engaged men; all owing facilities for furlough and the transfer to the Reserve for approved reasons, substituting deferred pension for deferred pay; counting satisfactory Reserve Service as half the same period of Colour Service; allowing graduated pensions from 6d. to 13d. at any time after re-engagement. Lord Roberts is opposed to a long Reserve Service for the mounted branches as a waste of money, but thinks the Garrison Artillery Reserve useful. The special points in which his Excellency differs from the report of the Committee are firstly the question of long *versus* short service. His Excellency shows that long service in the Army and Reserve produce a larger more efficient and less expensive force for war. Secondly, the territorial system establishes no territorial connection between the Line, the Militia and the Volunteers unless the depletion of the Militia to supply recruits for the Line is to be termed so. Thirdly regarding drafts for India the Chief shows that the drafts sent are physically inferior, and there is no evidence to show that the Home Battalions send the best material to India as the committee states. Fourthly, while agreeing that the Guards should take a turn of foreign service, the Chief doubts the propriety of raising a 2nd Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. It would be better to convert the five double Battalion Regiments into four Battalions each and provide depots against the contingency of reinforcements being required in outlying British possession. But everything really depends upon the age and physique of recruits available. This leads to the fifth point in which Lord Roberts differs from the committee, quoting the case with which the Marines get a high standard of long service recruits compared with the difficulty which the Line Regiments get a low standard of short service men. Instead therefore of incurring the expense of training immature lads the great point is to offer inducement to full grown men to enlist and to remain with the Colours. This may be said to be the whole gist of the views of the Commander-in-Chief in India, but the committee is evidently afraid to recommend the necessary changes so it suppressed the evidence which clearly demonstrated the necessity of those changes if England desires to have an Army sufficient for Imperial requirements.

THE REFORM OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

WE have already published in our telegraphic columns the main points of the Petition to Parliament which the new Currency Association at Simla is about to adopt. The review of what took place from 1835 to 1876 is thus tersely set forth in the memorial:—

(1.) In 1835, by a law passed by the Government of India, gold was demonetised and the silver rupee established as the monetary standard of value. From 1835 until 1872 the rupee exchanged with but slight variation, for about two shillings, and so trifling indeed was the variation that in the official accounts for all purposes the rupee was invariably reckoned as equivalent to two shillings.

(2.) During all this period silver was freely in use for currency and as a standard of value by all the European nations but England, and it is undoubtedly the truth that the maintenance of the par of exchange during this period and even during the large production of gold following the discoveries of that metal in California and Australia, was due, firstly, to the free use of silver as current full legal tender money by the European nations, and, secondly, to its unrestricted coinage by them.

(3.) At the end of 1871 Germany demonetised silver and established a gold standard. To prevent an overwhelming influx of the demonetised German silver France restricted the coinage of silver, and every other nation speedily adopted the same course. Many of the European nations have adopted gold as the standard of value, as Germany did, and though some have retained silver as full legal tender they have either greatly restricted or absolutely ceased coining the metal. Those who have retained silver as the standard have no active circulation of metallic money, whether gold or silver, the currency consisting of inconvertible notes.

(4.) The result of this ejection of silver from use as currency is seen in the fall in the price of silver. From 60d. per ounce the price has now fallen to between 39 and 40 pence, a decline of about 35 per cent., and the exchange value of the rupee has similarly declined from 24d. to 15·25d., a fall of over 36 per cent.

5. This heavy fall has been a cause of great concern to all interested in the maintenance of stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed, in view to the application of a remedy.

(6.) On every occasion the discussions have been fruitless, because England declined to join in the concerted action which alone could provide a remedy.

(7.) An International monetary conference was held in 1867, with the object of increasing the number of countries comprised in the Latin Union, and establishing an international monetary system on the basis of the free coinage of gold and silver. England refused to adhere to the Union on any terms but the abolition of the double standard and the adoption of gold as the single standard. No practical results, therefore, followed this conference.

(8.) Another International monetary conference was held in 1878, on the proposal of the United States, its object being to maintain the employment of silver, with that of gold as a standard. England was represented in this conference only on the condition that she was not to be bound by its decisions because she was determined not to permit the adoption of silver as a standard in her currency.

(9.) A third International monetary conference was convened by France and the United States, in 1881, to concert measures for the full use of silver as a standard of value, in conjunction with gold. England was represented at this conference also, but declined to promise more than that H. M.'s Government would recommend to the Bank of England that one-fifth of the reserve held against the note circulation of the Issue Department of the Bank should consist of silver. This proposal was insufficient in itself, and it was also doubtful whether the Bank would consent to carry it into effect. The Conference, therefore, adjourned, to meet the following year, but never met again.

The remainder of the memorial has already been given in full.

THE PAHANG RISING.

THE REBELS OUTFLANKED.

ABOUT a couple of hours after the Sinyum left Temerloh, writes the correspondent of the *Straits Times*, on the 19th ultimo, with the mail for Pekan and Singapore, there arrived from Lubok Trus, one of the Sultan's principal head-men, by name Inchi Gadoh who, at the present time, is one of the best known of the Pahang chiefs, on account of the activity which he has displayed in rendering all the assistance in his power towards furthering the ends of the Government in quelling the disturbance in the Semantan district. Inchi Gadoh left Lubok Trus late last night and he must have made good time to get to Temerloh so quickly. He brought down the news that the Sultan's men expect to come upon one of the *ex-Orang Kayah's* principal stockades, some distance in the jungle, in the course of to-day (Thursday); and that the tactical manœuvres of the Sultan had so arranged matters, that, by despatching an additional five hundred men in another direction to that taken by the first wing, it was expected that the *ex-Orang Kayah* would be hemmed in on all sides. If these arrangements prove successful, there will only be two courses left open to the *ex-Orang Kayah* and his following; either to surrender unconditionally, or to put on a bold front and fight their way through. From what can be learned here, however, it would appear that there will be a fight, and that a big sanguinary battle is imminent. In point of numbers the Sultan's force pushed out against the rebels now number one thousand, and by current reports the *ex-Orang Kayah* has only four hundred men, so that in this respect the Sultan has a very material advantage. The stockade which is to be the seat of war is situated two or three days' march in the jungle; and if there is to be much following up after hostilities are once inaugurated, we may not get any news here as to the state of affairs for possibly four or five days. Mr. Wise took up about one hundred-and-fifty of the old muzzle-loading rifles, which had been sent up from Singapore, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition. These arms will be served out to the Sultan's men, to be used, ostentatiously, in the manœuvres against the rebels. There were altogether five boats of various sizes which went up with Mr. Wise, and they carried rice and stores sufficient to last ten days or a fortnight. It is a salient feature of Malayan warfare to build stockades, and equally is it a salient feature for the Malays to clear out of these stockades if they think the odds are against them. Stockades are valueless for estimating the strength or courage of a Malayan foe. As regards the movements of the Sultan and his force in the present case, we are dependent here upon the reports brought down by word of mouth from up the Semantan. The Sultan has consented to put a stop to these bellicose manifestations, and to do so without the assistance of troops; or, with the exception of a few Native States Sikh police, without any outside whatever. He has commenced operations by calling together his men, who, it is supposed, number about fifteen hundred, and he has proceeded against the *ex-Orang Kayah* in the Semantan district. Outside, the general belief is that, even if the *ex-Orang Kayah*—to whom all attention is directed now—allows himself to fall into the hands of the Sultan, the country will be far from being quiet; tribal differences must ensue and it is not at all unlikely that an internecine warfare will result. The prospects of the future of Pahang in the present circumstances are not bright, and, with the persistent ominous rumors of the Jellai people, Europeans and others who desire to work in the country must ever be on their guard for they will carry their lives in their hands.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following telegram is from the Collector of Belgaum for the week ending June 11:—

Jowari 28, and bajri 29lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional	Gokak...	443	358	Rs. 421 (including Sunday wages)
1	Do. ..	Athni....	25	18	24 (including Sunday wages)
2	Civil	Do.....	186	15	184 (including Sunday wages)
1	Do.	Parasgad	1,100	412	783 (including Sunday wages)

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera increasing in Athni, decreasing in Gokak and Parasgad. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall at Gokak 1 inch and 47 cents, Athni 1 inch and 33 cents, and Parasgad 84 cents. during the week.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S ADDRESS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Civil Service Association was held at 45, Pall Mall, on Tuesday, 24th ult., Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., K.C.I.E., chairman of the London Committee, presiding.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. A. Y. Crommelin, S. J. Harrison, H. R. Hudson, H. R. Cooke, R. H. Smith, H. Bamber, A. S. Stock, H. Lambert, S. Digby, J. T. Davidson, F. Sills, H. E. Watson, F. W. Petersen, Simpson Byrne, and F. L. Goldsmid.

The Secretary (Mr. J. S. Heyman) announced that he had received letters from the following gentlemen, expressing their inability to attend:—Messrs. H. S. King, M. P., R. B. Buckley (Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, India), and Hesketh Bigge (Comptroller of Accounts, Burma).

Mr. E. Jenkins also attended the meeting.

The Chairman: The first business that is before this meeting is for me to consult you as having your interests in charge this day three weeks in the House of Commons as to the terms in which the motion, for which I have obtained virtually the first place in the balloting, if that day shall be put down on the Notice Paper. I need not tell you that on obtaining this place in the balloting, my first reference was made to our very good and staunch friends—Mr. Seymour King and Mr. Jenkins—as to what should be the terms of this motion. Now, before I put the terms, perhaps it would be well to explain, in a very few words, what has passed, as far as I have been concerned as your representative to some extent in this matter, since our last meeting. You will remember that at the last meeting of this Committee at which I was present you delegated me to proceed to India with your full authority, there to explain to all the local Committees of our Association the views of the London branch upon the resolution of the Government of India that had been issued relating to the report of the Select Committee, and also to submit to His Excellency the Viceroy a respectful statement of our concern as what seemed to us the inadequate way in which the Government of India had dealt with the recommendations of the Select Committee. Well, gentlemen, within a few days after that delegation I left England for India, and I may tell you this at the ouset, that I have visited and conferred with all the largest and most important Committees of our Association in every part of India, and it will not grieve you, I am sure, to know this, that from each and every one of those Associations I was authorised to bring back here to you the strongest and the warmest possible expression of the appreciation of my old colleagues out in India of what has been done here in England: first of all by my honourable friend and colleague in the House of Commons, Mr. Seymour King, by the gentleman who sits on my left this afternoon, who has been our most indefatigable friend and most able representative before the Committee—I mean, of course, Mr. Jenkins, and to Mr. Heyman also, who has been so indefatigable as our Secretary, and to every member of this Committee their most sincere and heart-felt thanks, and if anything be lacking in that expression of appreciation you are to put it down to the inadequacy of my expression, and not to the inadequacy of the feelings of your old colleagues out there in India. (Cheers.) I have addressed a very considerable number of meetings of your old colleagues at Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, and at Bangalore. With all the various officers I had opportunities of conferring at length, and I am glad now to report to you that I found that whatever doubts, whatever small differences of opinion, may have existed at various times in the minds of any of those associations, or any of the individual members of those associations, before I left India there was not a single vestige of a difference of opinion. (Cheers.) They are at one with us; they feel that the grievances that we all have to complain of must be redressed if the credit of the British Government for justice is to be maintained at all; they feel also that their interests could not have been in better hands than in the hands of my friends, Mr. King and Mr. Jenkins, and the other gentlemen who have maintained their affairs at home. And it is therefore with a very great deal of pleasure that I can come before you here publicly this afternoon and state that whatever little differences of opinion as to our tactics may have existed in the past, at the present moment the whole of the so-called Uncovenanted services of India are shoulder-to-shoulder in the determination to obtain redress of those grievances which were recognised by the Select Committee. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, further than that, I have one other report to make to you, and that is, if possible, even more gratifying in its nature; and that is, that His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to order a communication to be made to me with regard to my visit to Calcutta, and his Excellency most kindly and generously carried out that intimation that he would be very glad to give me every facility for expressing your views to him. When I arrived in Calcutta, the Viceroy at once, after I had conferred with our friends and colleagues there, gave me an opportunity of carrying out this intention. I was able by this time to submit to his Excellency the views, not only of yourselves here at home, but also of the Bombay Association, of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Association, of the Simla Association and the Calcutta Association. You will see, therefore, that, excepting the great associations of the South of India, whom I afterwards visited and found to be also in accord with ourselves, I was able, when I had the honour of the interview with his Excellency, to submit to him the opinions of the vast majority of the members of our Services. His Excellency was good enough to give me an interview of at least two hours. At the conclusion of that interview I ventured to tell his Excellency that of course I felt I could not regard anything that had been said at that interview as in any sense a pledge of the redress of our grievances, or a pledge of action on the part of the Government, of which his Excellency is the distinguished head. But I expressed to his Excellency both then, and afterwards publicly, and I received from his Excellency the acknowledgement of his satisfaction at that expression, that we had in him, at any rate, a fair and impartial judge—(cheers)—" a sympathetic judge." I ventured to add, also, and in that expression his Excellency entirely concurred—Gentlemen, I put before his Excellency at the greatest length, and he received it with the utmost patience and the utmost kindness, the arguments in advance of every one of the positions which we now maintain. As I have said, I do not hold, and you must not hold, his Excellency in any way pledged to any action in the matter from the interview, but I will now repeat again that we shall have in his Excellency when the time comes a sympathetic judge. But you will remember this, that for the Government of India to act, and to act boldly in this matter, they must feel that they will be supported by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by public opinion also in England, or else what would be said of that Government?—It would be said that they are generous, not just, remember—they are generous to their servants with the money of the taxpayers of India, and that would be a grievance against them. It is for us to teach and to show to the Secretary of State here at home, and to British public opinion, that what we demand is not generosity. We have never asked for generosity, but for simple justice. (Cheers.) With that view, the moment I arrived from India on my return, I endeavoured to get a place for my motion before the House of Commons. By the most extraordinary good fortune, for which we may all be thankful, I obtained what is virtually a first place for June 14. I say it is virtually the first place for this reason. There is a motion before it on a question of some importance in itself, but not a very large question, and the mover of that motion, Mr. McLaren, is, I am glad to say, one of our warmest supporters. He tells me that his motion will in all probability occupy only a very short time of the House, and that our motion will follow on at once. By extraordinary good fortune, for which I am indeed grateful, the motion that I have put down for June 14 will therefore come on unless very unforeseen circumstances intervene. Of course we are not answerable for that. Therefore I do hope that you will back up the efforts which I know our friends out in India are making with regard to this motion. First of all to get a House, which is always somewhat of a difficulty, as Mr. Digby knows, to get a House at nine o'clock—after dinner. If we can only get a House and a fair hearing, I for one am very confident that we shall obtain from the House of Commons a distinct verdict in our favour right along the line. Now I come to what is really the object of summoning you this afternoon at somewhat short notice. I want you to agree in consultation with us to the definite terms which I shall put down on the Notice Paper of the House of Commons as my motion for June 14. I have asked the advice of Mr. King and Mr. Jenkins on that point, and the following are the terms which are suggested, to which I ask your criticism, and to which I trust I shall obtain your sanction:—

"To call attention to the Report of the Select Committee of this House on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services of India, and the circumstances under which the Secretary of State agreed to refer their grievances to a Select Committee, and to move that the manner in which the Government of India has dealt with the recommendations of the Committee is unsatisfactory and a breach of the understanding on which the Committee was appointed."

I will venture to suggest this. The point is, that the Government of India has not taken any notice of the virtual pledges given by Sir John Gorst and the Financial Secretary. (Hear, hear). That is the real point. That is the point I insisted upon to Lord Lansdowne. It is only necessary for the statements to be read out that Sir John Gorst and Mr. Waterfield made, and then to compare them with the wording of the resolutions of the Government of India to show absolutely, beyond all possibility of denial, that the resolutions of India do not in any adequate degree correspond with the speeches and promises of Sir John Gorst and Mr. Waterfield. (Cheers.) I venture to think that we might possibly put a little reference to this even in the very terms of the motion, because I want all the members of the House to know what I am going to tell them about. I want to stand up and have a fair fight, and I want them to understand exactly the point upon which we are going to fight, and that is really the strong point, that the pledges which were made have not been fulfilled. (Cheers.) I hope that, perhaps, one gentleman present may move a resolution to the effect that something of this kind should be the form in which my notice should appear on the Notice Board of the House of Commons. It might possibly be left to Mr. Seymour King, Mr. Jenkins and myself to finally settle the draft. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Jenkins: Perhaps, Sir Roper, I might explain the reason why I have suggested that this form of resolution should be adopted. In drafting a resolution of this kind you have to consider what it is that you are going for, and what it is that gave rise to the situation against which you protest. It will not do for us to go back to the House of Commons with a new case; you must carefully avoid that, because prejudice can easily be excited by an Under-Secretary of State getting up and saying to the House, "These gentlemen agreed that the matter should be referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, and now they are coming forward, after that Committee has reported restricting those recommendations to a certain number of points, and are asking for more than the Committee gave them." It would be very unadvisable that we should place ourselves in that position. It would never do for us to go and ask for more than we can show comes clearly within those resolutions which are within the Report. (Chairman: "Hear, hear.") That being the case, we have to justify our reappearance in the House of Commons, and we do that on these grounds, that after we had submitted a very large case to the Committee, after the Committee had reported on so few points that we were grievously disappointed while we were ready loyally to accept the resolutions of that Committee and to abide by them, have done with discontent and agitation, the Government of India has absolutely refused to carry out the greater part of those recommendations. That is what we have to bring home to the House of Commons, and this resolution is drafted for the purpose at once of making any member of the House of Commons, who reads it, understand how it is and why we are bringing the matter forward:—"To call attention to the report of the Select Committee on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services, and the circumstances under which the Secretary of State referred those grievances to the Select Committee." Now I will just say a word with regard to that. What were those circumstances? You will remember, sir, that an immense and influential dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole. It was only when it was known that we were going to bring the whole matter once more before the House of Commons, and that our case had been very effectively got up by those who had undertaken to bring it forward, and that they would have to face a much more formidable attack than in any previous session, that Lord Cross wrote a letter to my friend the chairman here offering him a Select Committee. Well, now, gentlemen, you must understand that when a Select Committee is ordinarily offered on any question, it does not, as a rule, pledge the Government to accept all its recommendations; it is only, as you are aware, one mode of shelving a question. But in Lord Cross's case I am perfectly satisfied, from what I know of the circumstances, and from what the chairman knows of the communications which passed, that it was understood to be practically a submission to arbitration of the case of the Uncovenanted Services as against the case of the India Office and the Government of India, and it was understood that whatever recommendations were made by the Select Committee should be carried in their integrity by the Government of India. That was certainly the understanding with which we went into that Committee. You are aware of what took place. We went to the Committee, we laid before them a number of points, some of which were rejected, and they finally settled on those five resolutions which you find in the report. Well, now, the Secretary of State acted promptly; he did not wait as regarded one point, he saw that this pension question affected a large number of men in England very seriously and he very generously pleased to order a communication to be made to me with regard to my visit to Calcutta, and his Excellency most kindly and generously carried out that intimation that he would be very glad to give me every facility for expressing your views to him. When I arrived in Calcutta, the Viceroy at once, after I had conferred with our friends and colleagues there, gave me an opportunity of carrying out this intention. I was able by this time to submit to his Excellency the views, not only of yourselves here at home, but also of the Bombay Association, of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Association, of the Simla Association and the Calcutta Association. 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I have asked the advice of Mr. King and Mr. Jenkins on that point, and the following are the terms which are suggested, to which I ask your criticism, and to which I trust I shall obtain your sanction:—

"To call attention to the Report of the Select Committee of this House on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services of India, and the circumstances under which the Secretary of State agreed to refer their grievances to a Select Committee, and to move that the manner in which the Government of India has dealt with the recommendations of the Committee is unsatisfactory and a breach of the understanding on which the Committee was appointed."

Well now, gentlemen, although you may improve the language of that resolution, I do not think you can improve its logic. I think it works itself out, and that it presents ideas which you want to bring home to the House of Commons. The House of Commons is a very curious place, but I may tell you from my experience of it that, although there may be many members in the House who do not care a farthing for the Uncovenanted Service, there are a great many who think that when the Government fails to carry out a pledge it ought to be brought to book for it. My friend, Sir Roper Lethbridge, suggested that it might be well to put in a reference to certain statements which were made by Sir John Gorst and Mr. Waterfield, but I think you had better not enter into details in the resolution. All that comes within the purview if this resolution is drafted, and you will be able to bring those things in in illustration of the argument of your resolution, and therefore, if I may venture to advise you on the matter, I think it will be better not to put anything of that kind in the resolution, and I will tell you why.

Mr. Digby: Because it gives the other side an opportunity to reply.

Mr. E. Jenkins: And not only that but it creates a certain prejudice; because, although Sir John Gorst seemed to be very draconic, I have reason to know he had a very friendly feeling in the matter. I am satisfied that full justice has not been done to the spirit in which Sir John Gorst, in a very difficult position, acted. I recognised its difficulty even while he was making it very unpleasant for me in the witness-chair; I recognised he was in an awkward position, and was doing his duty as an official, but I feel perfectly certain there was a great deal of sympathy in his heart with the wrongs of the Service, and therefore I do not like to refer to him in the resolution invidiously. I am sorry that I am obliged to go away early, but my friend, Mr. King, wished me to come and explain what I have just explained to you. I notice you purpose to send out a circular and perhaps you will allow me to make one or two suggestions with regard to that. I may point out that this circular plunges *in medias res*. When a member takes it up he will say to himself: "What on earth is the Select Committee?" I think you ought to begin "In such a year a resolution was going to be moved before the House of Commons when the Secretary of State communicated with the intended mover of the resolution informing him that it was the intention of the Government to refer the matter to a Select Committee." Then put in a suggestion that it was an arbitration, and then say that the Government of India have failed to carry out the recommendations in their integrity, and that you, the members of the Uncovenanted Services, have come back to the House of Commons to ask it to call upon the Government to fulfil its pledges before that Select Committee. I think if you will insert that as a preliminary, it would open the way, and then state these points, which seem to me, as far as I can see, very admirably stated. Then there is another idea which has occurred to me. I am very anxious to impress upon you two things. One is, that we must be extremely careful not to appear to throw any invidious reflections upon the Government as far as we can avoid it. (Chairman: "Hear, hear.") And the second is we must take care not to put forward our case in such a way that they can say we are asking for more than was given. Now there is a point with regard to the codification of the rules. The suggestion that there should be an Act of Parliament does not come from the Committee; the Committee did not suggest there should be an Act of Parliament, and I do not think you are wise, if I may venture to advise you in asking that there should be an Act of Parliament. I think that the proper language would be rather that the House of Commons should direct the Government of India that it must do this, but it is no good to go for a legislative enactment because the answer would be that nothing of that kind was recommended in the report. It says here "a legislative enactment is, it is believed, the only method by which simplicity and freedom from ambiguity is obtained." I do not think that is so. I think that you must have a new code, and that all you have to do is to insist that they shall give us a new code. I would not make a case for more than you are thoroughly justified in making under the resolution. I advise you to stick entirely to the Report, because as sure as you step over that they will say: "Here they are coming back again asking for more than they were given." I am sorry I have to go away, but I need not say that any papers that you may wish me to look at I shall be very glad to look at. I shall be very glad to help Sir Roper Lethbridge to look over the case. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stock: Before alluding to the Resolution, I should like to say this. I think you will all agree with me that Sir Roper Lethbridge has added to the great debt we owed him before he went to India, by his mission to India, and by the admirable fruit it has borne. I am sure we are all very glad to hear of the unanimity of all our colleagues in India, but I am very sure Sir Roper Lethbridge's visit has had a great deal to do in bringing about that unanimity. As one of the London Committee, I am sure I am only expressing the feeling of my colleagues when I say that we are very glad to hear that our proceedings have been approved of by our colleagues in India, for I think there was in the minds of many a kind of suspicion that they do not quite appreciate the difficulties we have had to encounter here at home. Now as regards the resolution, I think we may leave it to the Parliamentary experience of Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Seymour King, and Mr. Jenkins, to put into form. I do not quite agree with Mr. Jenkins that we can altogether avoid invidious remarks on the Government of India or Secretary of State; in fact, I do not see how that can be done if our case is to be properly stated. One of our chief grievances now is that Sir John Gorst made certain statements on behalf of the Secretary of State, and that the Secretary of State has repudiated those statements. Now that is really the strongest part of our case. As to whether it is put in the resolution, or stated as part of the case in the resolution, will be a matter for Sir Roper Lethbridge, but I do not think reference to it can be avoided if our case is to be properly made; that is, that there has been a distinct breach of faith; because the fact that Sir John Gorst misled the Committee unwarries almost the whole of our case; that is, that the Secretary of State abandoned all idea of giving retrospective effect to the rules.

The Chairman: I should like, if you will excuse my intervening, to make one remark. Do not please, think, for I am confident you will be mistaken in thinking, that Sir John Gorst misled the Committee in that. He stated what I believe to be the accurate state of the case, and I believe the Government of India absolutely wrongedin pretending that they can go against that statement. I think Sir John Gorst's statement will be carried out, and the views of the Government of India in the resolution of December 4, 1891.

Mr. Stock: That is all we want.

The Chairman: I pointed out a discrepancy between the statement of Sir John Gorst before the Select Committee. I showed that very clearly to Lord Lansdowne, and I venture to think he had not a shadow of doubt as to the discrepancy when I left his Excellency's presence. I will now put the resolution to the meeting, which, I take it, is moved by Mr. Jenkins and seconded by Mr. Stock; that the settlement of the terms of the notice of motion to be made by me in the House of Commons, and to be put by me on the notice paper of the House of Commons, be left to myself, Mr. Seymour King, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Digby, in connection with each other. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Harrison (Vice-Chairman): I beg to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the memorandum prepared by the Calcutta Committee, and authorises a copy being sent to members of Parliament with a letter from Sir Roper Lethbridge, asking for their support and confidence in the House on the night of June 14, when Sir Roper Lethbridge will bring the claims of the service before the House, move a resolution, and, if necessary, go to a division."

Mr. S. Byrne: I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. Digby: I should like to point out that this memorandum does substantially raise that point raised by Mr. Jenkins as to the codification. It mentions the legislative enactment there. I understand this summary had been drawn up in substitution of that.

Mr. Harrison: Yes, without reference to the legislative enactment at all. They will only send the summary out, and not the memorandum.

Mr. Heyman (Secretary): Then the resolution will have to be altered.

The Chairman: I think we are proceeding very much under a misapprehension. The object of this circular, as it is proposed by this resolution to be sent out, is that each member of Parliament shall have in his possession a very brief summary of the case. He can improve that summary by coming to me or Mr. King, or anybody in the House of Commons, who knows the case, but we want to give each member a very brief summary. Now, this memorandum is rather lengthy, and there has been drawn up by Mr. Harrison a shorter summary, which Mr. Digby has kindly offered to read to us now, paragraph by paragraph, and then if you approve we would substitute in the resolution instead of "memorandum" "the summary of the memorandum," which summary Mr. Digby will now read.

Mr. Digby then read the summary, which was amended and agreed to, paragraph by paragraph.

The resolution, as amended—inserting the word "summary" for "copy of memorandum"—was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Stock: I beg to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting strongly urges the necessity of all members resident in England using their influence with members of Parliament to induce them to be in their places punctually at nine o'clock on the evening of June 14, and also to secure the sympathy and co-operation of any friends who are electors."

Mr. H. Bamber seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: That concludes our business for the afternoon. I thank you very much for coming here. I can assure you I will do my level best on June 14 to pull this motion through. I may state before we actually conclude our proceedings that it is quite within the range of possibility that the Government will, as they very wisely did in 1890, give way to some extent, before the fatal day comes of June 14. I would add to that this. I have not laid any stress whatever upon that point for this reason, that if that is to come about, it will only come about by its being perfectly certain that you and I and all of us are ready for the fight and are also certain, as I believe we are certain, of winning in the division list of that evening. (Cheers.) I believe we are absolutely certain, with the good sound work that has been done by all our colleagues throughout India in showing their own members of Parliament what are the merits of the case, of a majority in the House of Commons on June 14. Therefore, I have not laid stress upon that point because we have to fight the battle, and we must not think of that. If the Government find out that discretion is the better part of valour so much the better for them and so much the better for all of us, who in no wise wish to find fault with those who do their duty to the best of their lights. We shall be very pleased if they find it necessary or advisable to give way to us before the division comes on, but we must act as if we were going to fight that battle and going to win it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stock: I beg to move a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Digby: I have much pleasure in seconding it.

The resolution of thanks was then unanimously carried and the proceedings terminated.

An appointment in the Royal Body-guard has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, late of the Bengal Cavalry, and younger brother of Colonel C. Fletcher, one of the he

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

THE following is a full list of the English "Birthday" Honours :—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, K.G., by the name, style, and title of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney.

Her Majesty also has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon : The Right Hon. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., and Sir Evelyn Baring, G.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that Lord Balfour of Burleigh be sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, M.P., and Mr. Henry Wiggin, M.P.

NEW KNIGHTS.

Mr. Frederick Bateman, M.D.
Mr. William James Bell, LL.D.
Mr. William James Richmond Cotton, City Chamberlain.
Mr. John Gardner Englehart, C.B., Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr. George Findlay, General Manager of the London and North-Western Railway.
Mr. George Johnson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.
Mr. Robert Micks, Secretary of the Excise Department, Inland Revenue Board.
Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
Mr. Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Quebec.
Mr. George Clarke Pill, President of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Admiral Sir George O. Willes, K.G.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable order.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz : Vice-Admiral John O Hopkins, Vice-Admiral Algernon C. F. Heneage, and Gen. John W. C. Williams, R. M. A.

To be Ordinary members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said most Honourable Order, viz : Capt. Uvedale C. Singleton, R.N. ; Capt. R. Drey M. Lloyd, R.N. ; Capt. Tynte F. Hammill, R.N. ; Capt. Sir William C. H. Domville, Bart., R.N. ; Capt. Reginald F. H. Henderson, R.N. ; Capt. Henry J. May, R.N. ; Com. Robert A. J. Montgomerie, R.N. ; Col. Arthur French, A.-D.-C., R.M.A. ; Lieut.-Col. William G. Tucker, R.M.A. ; Fleet-Surg. Edward E. Mahon, R.N. ; and Chief Inspector of Machinery William Castle, R. N.

The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Most Honourable Order :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Godfrey Lushington, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State, Home Office ; Lieut-Gen. Richard H. Sankey, C.B. (Military Division), Chairman, Board of Public Works, Ireland ; Henry Jenkyns, Esq., C.B., Parliamentary Counsel ; Courtenay Boyle, Esq., C.B., Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade (Railway Department) ; Lieut.-Col. George A. Leach, C.B., late Royal Engineers, late Secretary to the Board of Agriculture ; Admiral William W. Hornby, Commissioner, Prison Department, Home Office ; and John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz : Viscount Charlemont, late Comptroller of the Household to the Viceroy of Ireland ; George Culley, Esq., Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests ; Joseph Brown, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting ; W. P. O'Brien, Esq., General, Prisons Board, Ireland ; H. Nicol, Esq., late Superintendent, Treasury County Court Department ; Charles S. Murdoch, Esq., Home Office ; William Clayton Pickersgill, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in Madagascar ; and Louis Brennan, Esq., Superintendent of the Brennan Torpedo Factory.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : Sir William M. Manning, Kt., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales ; Sir David Tennant, Kt, Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope ; John J. C. Abbott, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada and President of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion ; Oliver Mowat, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., Attorney-General and Premier of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada ; Patrick A. Buckley, Esq., Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary of the Colony of New Zealand ; and Ferdinando V. Inglott, Esq., C.M.G., late Postmaster-General of the Island of Malta.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order : George M. Dawson, Esq. D.S., LL.D., Assistant Director and Geologist of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Behring's Sea Fishery ; Francis P. Winter, Esq., Chief Judicial Officer and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Possession of British New Guinea ; James A. Swettenham, Esq., Auditor-General and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of Ceylon ; Joseph H. Phillips, Esq., Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Honduras ; Thomas Shelford, Esq., an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements ; Robert W. S. Mitchell, Esq., Government Emigration Agent in Calcutta for the Colonies of British Guiana and Natal ; Lewis A. Bernays, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Queensland ; Walter E. M. Stanford, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Griqualand East, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope ; and Everard F. im Thurn, Esq., M.A., Government Agent of the North-Western District of the Colony of British Guiana.

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Distinguished Order : Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague ; and Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, K.C.B., for services rendered in Egypt.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order : Elwin M. Palmer, Esq., C.M.G., for services rendered in Egypt ; and Chaloner Alabaster, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Canton.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said most Distinguished Order : Morice Pasha, for services rendered in Egypt ; and Alfred E. Bateman, Esq., of the Board of Trade, for services in connection with British commercial interests abroad.

MASTER OF HORSE'S OFFICE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut-Col. John Clerk, C.S.I., to be an Extra Equerry to Her Majesty.

ACCIDENT TO LORD SALISBURY.

As Lord Salisbury was being driven to the Foreign Office on the 20th ult., as our telegram told us, his carriage was upset in St. James's-street. The carriage was being drawn by a pair of horses, and the near one attempted to bolt, and kicked over the traces. Both animals then became unmanageable, and galloped into the refuge opposite King-street. The brougham was overturned, and the front part of it shattered. Lord Salisbury miraculously escaped with a severe shaking, but his coachman, Edward Thomas, was thrown violently from the box, and (according to one account) lay in the roadway with the carriage on the top of him for a quarter of an hour. He was not seriously hurt, but received a nasty cut on the forehead and a bruise on the shoulder. Lord Salisbury remained in the carriage until the arrival of some police and passers-by, who, with much effort, managed to drag his lordship out of the uppermost door. The Premier was much shaken ; but in reply to inquiries, he remarked that he was not at all hurt, and after giving some necessary directions, he was able to walk to the Foreign Office.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BEHAR SURVEY : A QUESTION OF COST.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 20, Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether one result of the commencement of a cadastral survey of Behar would be the creation of a large number of new appointments, at a heavy cost to the cultivators of the districts affected ; whether his attention had been drawn to the representations of the Board of Revenue and other responsible officials to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the appointment of these strange officials would probably be productive of much extortion and litigation ; whether an English officer had already been appointed, on a large salary, to direct survey operations, which (it was now stated) would not commence till October or until after the present distress had abated, and whether further appointments would be delayed until it was known whether the monsoon that was expected in June would mitigate or intensify the famine. Mr. Curzon : The Secretary of State has heard nothing of the creation of a large number of new appointments. The survey work will be undertaken for the most part by Behar village officials. The total cost, it is expected, will be within the estimated limit of eight annas per acre. It is considered that the employment of the agency of village officials under a system of careful inspection will prevent extortion and oppression. Landholders and cultivators have been publicly invited to bring any complaints to notice. Lieut.-Col. Sandeman, a first grade deputy-superintendent of survey, has been appointed to direct the operations, with an allowance of Rs. 400 a month in addition to his former salary, and is now engaged in making the preliminary arrangements. It is not expected that any additional staff will be employed till the commencement of operations in October.

CADASTRALS' SURVEY OF BEHAR.

On Thursday, May 26, replying to Sir R. Lethbridge, Mr. Curzon said : The Secretary of State has seen the reports of the Board of Revenue and other Bengal officers, some of which doubt the expediency of the survey. I stated the other day, in answer to a similar question, that representations against the survey had been received and publicly answered by the Government of Bengal. The reports in question, with the exception of Mr. Cotton's, which has not been received, have been considered by the Secretary of State, and are included in the return now being printed. Copies of the memorials of local bodies have not yet reached the Secretary of State, though he has seen mention of them in the newspapers.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA.

Replying to Mr. Labouchere, Mr. J. W. Lowther said : The Persian Government have agreed to pay £500,000 as compensation to the Imprial Tobacco Corporation for the abrogation of their concession. The concession provided for a reference to arbitration in case of dispute between the parties. When the concession was abrogated, the corporation pressed for arbitration. The Persian Government, however, were anxious to settle the matter without such a reference, and at the request of both parties Her Majesty's Government gave their good offices for bringing about an arrangement. (Ironical cheers.) The information furnished by the corporation was that their capital was £650,000, dealt with as follows :—Paid for the concession to the Eastern Concessions Syndicate (Limited), £300,000 (£83,000 in cash and £217,000 in shares) ; cash sent to Persia and expended and remaining in London, £350,000 ; total, £650,000. The syndicate had acquired the concession from Major Talbot, to whom it had been granted by the Shah of Persia. There are no copies of the documents mentioned in the third and fourth paragraphs of the hon. member's question in the possession of the Foreign Office. Mr. Labouchere asked whether the hon. gentleman was aware that the documents mentioned were referred to in the prospectus published on Nov. 3, 1890, and anybody was entitled to go and look at them ; and, secondly, whether before a final settlement was made Her Majesty's Government would take care to inspect these documents at Somerset House in order that the atrocious swindle might not be committed, which was contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

The Speaker : Order, order. (Ministerial cries of "Order.")

Mr. Graham asked whether the Tobacco Corporation of Persia had spent any money at all in Persia for useful purposes, for which it could expect to get a remuneration of £500,000. Mr. J. W. Lowther : Yes, sir, the corporation have expended a large sum in bringing their concession into operation. I cannot give the hon. member the figures at present, but I think he will find, when the return is laid on the table of the House, that they are very clearly stated. Mr. Graham wanted to know whether anything had been attempted of a practical nature for the benefit of Persia, because, he said, as the matter now stood, the money had been expended in squaring officials, in fact. Mr. J. W. Lowther : No, sir ; £500,000 was intended to cover the expenses, perfectly proper and legitimate and natural expenses, to which the corporation have been put in bringing into operation the concession they had obtained, such as in the employment of servants and the purchase of buildings and materials. Mr. Picton asked whether the money to be paid in compensation was being lent by the Russian Government for the purpose ; and could he furnish the House with the names of the gentlemen composing the Eastern Syndicate. Mr. J. W. Lowther : I am not aware that the money has been lent by the Russian Government. As to the other matter, I am afraid I must ask for notice. Mr. Timothy Healy asked how many baronets on the Conservative side were connected with this corporation. No notice was taken of the question.

Mr. Labouchere, on May 26, called attention to the action of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the Persian Tobacco Corporation, complaining that the Government had exercised their influence in order to obtain from the Persian Government on exorbitant sum of money as compensation to men who were merely company speculators. Mr. J. W. Lowther said the negotiations were still in progress, and assured the Committee that Her Majesty's Government had nothing to do with the concession from the Persian Government. Sir. G. Trevelyan pointed out that the real question was who got the money that was paid by the Persian Government, and Mr. Keay said Mr. Talbot, who obtained the concession, was a near relative of Lord Salisbury's. Mr. Bryce, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Hunter condemned the action of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. J. W. Lowther repeated that the concession was procured without the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

SALARIES OF INDIAN SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

In answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, Mr. Curzon said : A European appointed by the Secretary of State as inspector of schools in the graded service receives Rs. 500 a month, rising annually by Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750. A native receives under the rules two-thirds of these amounts, *viz.*, Rs. 333, rising to Rs. 500. The Rai Bahadur, a deputy inspector of schools, was receiving Rs. 460 a month when promoted, and he continued to draw that amount after promotion, with a special annual increase of Rs 10 a month for every year in the graded service. The recommendation of the Director-General of Education was that natives promoted to the graded service, instead of coming under the two-thirds rule, should rise on the same scale as Europeans to the third grade, but should be ineligible for promotion to the second or first grades ; but this plan was not adopted. The officer in question appears to be drawing Rs. 570 a month. A European, appointed at the same time, would be drawing the maximum of Rs. 750.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. MacNeill hoped the right hon. gentleman, the leader of the House, would agree to defer the bill until to-morrow. They were now anxious to discuss the vote on account, and he thought the bill had better be taken to-morrow, when opportunity would be given to discuss matters of importance. He should sit down reserving his right to continue his remarks.

Mr. Keay begged also to appeal to the right hon. gentleman to defer the bill until to-morrow. He had a motion on the paper, and he should be reluctant to interpose between the House and the vote on account.

Mr. Balfour rose.

The Speaker : Order. The question is that this bill be read a third time.

Mr. MacNeill : Mr. Speaker, I wish to address the House.

The Speaker : Order, order. The hon. member has exhausted his right.

Mr. MacNeill : I reserved it, Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.)

Mr. Keay : I merely supported the appeal made——

The Speaker : Both hon. members have exhausted their right to speak. (Laughter and cheers.) The question is that this bill be read a third time.

A division was challenged, and the House was cleared, but ultimately the bill was read a third time without a division.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE EXECUTION OF DEEMING.

FREDERICK BAILEY DEEMING, who was condemned to death on May 2, for the murder of his wife, Emily Mather, at 57, Andrew-street, Windsor, Melbourne, on or about Christmas last, was executed by hanging in Swanston gaol, Melbourne, on Monday morning (23rd ultimo) at one minute past ten o'clock.

As might have been expected, his bravado deserted him entirely at the last minute. There was little or no change observable in his conduct on Sunday. He was allowed a small supply of spirits thrice in the course of the day and swallowed the drams with great eagerness. He occupied himself chiefly in writing, and calmly discoursed at intervals his approaching doom, declaring that it was not his intention to make any speech upon the scaffold. He retired to rest, but for the first few hours was extremely restless. He then slumbered peacefully, and was asleep when called at seven o'clock on Monday. He lighted a cigar as soon as the handcuffs were removed from his wrists and made strenuous endeavor—which was not, however, very successful—to maintain his self-possession. When Mr. Shegog, governor of the gaol, spoke to him he declared most solemnly that he had made his peace with God, and was prepared to die. He was offered and accepted a glass of brandy swallowing it at a gulp. He was told that he might have more if the doctor should order it. In conversation he continued to persist in his denial of the Rainhill murders, asserting that he had never lost control of himself in England as he had done since his arrival in Australia. He wished, he said, to express his gratitude to Mr. Shegog and the other officers of the gaol for the consideration they had shown him during his imprisonment. He was also very grateful to Mr Lyle, his solicitor, and the other gentlemen who had taken part in the conduct of his defence.

As soon as he had breakfasted, Deeming was visited in his cell by the Rev. Mr. Whitton and the Rev. Mr. Forbes, these gentlemen attending in place of the Rev H. F. Scott, who was prevented by indisposition from officiating. When the clergymen entered the convict fell upon his knees, and burst into tears. He continued to weep bitterly while the reverend gentlemen engaged in prayer, and himself offered up a plea for mercy, "Oh, Lord !" he exclaimed, "forgive me for having despatched my wife and family without warning." His words were, however, for the most part muttered so indistinctly as to be inaudible. It was evident that all his bravado had deserted him as the crucial moment approached. He sobbed piteously, and manifested the most abject fear.

When the hangman accompanied by the deputy-governor, went to the condemned cell, they found the prisoner praying, repeating over and over again the words : "Lord, have mercy upon my soul !" This prayer he continued to mutter as he was led out into the yard where the scaffold was erected. He wore a cap, which partially shaded his face, so that his features could hardly be discerned by the spectators. These numbered nearly a hundred. The representatives of the Press, who numbered between forty and fifty were assigned standing room on the side of the yard facing the scaffold. The other spectators, who included a number of members of Parliament, magistrates, professors, barristers, solicitors, medical men, and prison officials, were accommodated in a corridor situated further back and rather below the level of the courtyard.

The face of the chief executioner was masked by a false white beard. The usual formality of claiming the prisoner's body having been gone through, Deeming was brought out of his cell and placed under the gibbet. He had to a great extent regained his composure. The process of pinioning was performed with great celerity, and the noose was then immediately adjusted round his neck. He glanced around him in a half-dazed manner. The sheriff then asked him whether he had anything to say before the last penalty of the law was carried out. Deeming's lips, which were ashen pale, moved slightly, and he was understood to mutter the single word, "Nothing." As the cap was being drawn over his face, he exclaimed once more, "Lord, have mercy upon my soul !" These were his last words. As the voice of the officiating clergyman was heard repeating the words of the service for the dead, "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live," the signal was given and the bolt was drawn. Death appeared to be instantaneous. The corpse was allowed to remain in view of the spectators only a few moments. A curtain was drawn in front of it, and those whose painful duty it had been to witness the execution hastily withdrew.

On being weighed, just before his death, Deeming turned the scales at 10st. 3lb. This was just about a stone less than his weight when he was first incarcerated in Melbourne prison. A drop of 7ft. 4in. was allowed. The gaol officials declare that the execution was carried out with greater promptitude than any preceding one in Victoria.

The scaffold was erected in the courtyard of Melbourne gaol. It consisted of a platform connecting two cells which are usually set apart for condemned criminals. The beam from which the rope was suspended, was let into the wall above the doors of the cells. In gloomy weather at an early hour large crowds began to assemble outside the gaol, and a strong force of police was put upon duty to maintain order. As for the execution a portion of the crowd began hooting, and made a rush towards the gaol gates, but were driven back.

An inquest was held upon the remains at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock. "The face which was very thin and emaciated, still bore traces of the weeping to which the deceased had given himself up during his last hours. Formal evidence having been taken, the jury returned the usual verdict—"That the sentence of the law had been duly carried out."

MUSKETRY TRAINING.

THE annual report on the musketry training of the Army for 1890-91 notifies that the following officers and non-commissioned officers obtained the highest number of marks at each of the four examinations held at Hythe in 1890 :—Officers : Lieut. H. B. Williams, R.E., 956 marks ; Lieut. E. B. Wilkinson, 1st Lincoln, 926 ; Lieut. C. A. W. Francis, R.M.L.I., 915 ; Capt. C. K. Wood, R. E., 901 ; at Aldershot School, Capt. W. S. Carey, 1st R. Warwickshire, 901. Non-Commissioned Officers : Colour-Sergt. W. Nagle, 2nd Royal Fus., 629 ; Colour-Sergt. G. Wylde, Shropshire L.I., 611 ; Sergt. S. Bennett, 1st Royal Scots, 554 ; and Troop-Sergt.-Maj. Parsons, 1st Dragoons, and Sergt. G. Wilkinson, 1st Coldstream Guards, 551. The best marksmen during the year at Hythe, calculated on the aggregate points obtained in "range" individual firing (80 rounds), were Lieut. B. H. Scott-Murray, 2nd Scots Guards, 191. Non-Commissioned Officers : Sergt. W. P. Mockler, 1st South Lancashire Regt., and 2nd Corporal E. Butcher, R. E., 193. The best shooting regiments in the Army during the annual course, 1890-91, were :—Cavalry : 21st Hussars, Madras, 155·62 ; 14th Hussars, home 147·68 ; 7th Dr. Gds., Bengal, 143·36 ; 2nd Dr. Gds., Bengal, 139·35 ; 3rd Dr. Gds., Bengal 137·38 ; 17th Lancers, home, 136·99. Infantry : 2nd Derbyshire, Bengal, 168·76 ; 2nd Rl. Sussex, Bengal, 168·41 ; 1st Rl. Warwickshire, Dublin, 165·03 ; 1st Connaught Rangers, India, 164·33 ; 2nd Rl. West Surrey, Bengal, 161·71 ; 4th Rifle Brigade, Parkhurst, 161·45 ; 2nd Northamptonshire, Singapore, 160·88 ; 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, India, 159·23 ; 4th King's Royal Rifles Burmah, 158·47 ; 2nd Rl. Warwickshire, Bengal, 158·31 ; 2nd Wiltshire, Bengal, 157·51 ; 2nd Black Watch, Belfast, 157·10 ; 1st Buffs, Bengal, 156·04 ; 1st East Lancashire, Bengal, 156·04 ; and 2nd Northumberland Fus., Bengal, 155·95.

THE OAKS.

THE Oaks of 4,500 sovs. ; the winner to receive 3,800 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., the owner of the second 200 sovs., and the owner of the third 100 sovs. out of the race ; for three-year-olds ; fillies 9st. each ; entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by the first Tuesday in January 1891 ; 20 sovs. in addition if not so declared, and if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1892, a further sum of 25 sovs. with at least 500 sovs. given from the race fund. About one mile and a half, 194 subs. Closed 22nd July 1890.

London, Friday, June 3rd.

Baron de Hirsch's br f La Fleche, by St Simon—Quiver.
G Barrett 1
The Duke of Portland's b f the Smew, by St Simon—Golden Eye, J Watts 2
Col J North's b f Lady Hermit, by Hermit or Galopin—Vellndra, M Cannon 3
Mr John Watson's ch f Palisandre, by Bend Or—Palisade, G Chaloner 0
Prince Soltykoff's bl or br f Shining Star, by Thurio—Meteor, F Webb 0
Mr H Milner's b f Broad Corrie, by Hampton—Corrie Roy T Weldon 0
Mr C Perkins's br f Arise, by Muncaster—Revellon, R Chaloner 0

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.)
Betting : 11 to 8 on La Fleche.
Won by a short head.—*Asian.*

MR. CHIROL has, it is stated, been chosen to succeed the late Mr Brinsley Richards as the *Times* correspondent in Berlin. Until recently Mr. Chirol was sub-editor in Dalziel's News Agency, and was formerly engaged as a foreign correspondent on the *Standard*.

"LEWIN *VS.* THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA" : JUDGMENT.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of May 21 (before Mr. Justice Mathew), Mr. Nicolls Lewin sued the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, for the return of £2,097 as money paid by them on a cheque purporting to be signed by the plaintiff, but which, he said, was not signed by him or with his authority, and in the alternative for damages for paying the cheque, when it was not signed in the manner required by the plaintiff's written instructions. The defendants denied liability. Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. B. Houghton were plaintiff's counsel ; Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. English Harrison being for the bank. The cheque in question was dated December 23, 1889, was for 30,000 rupees (£2,125), and purported to be drawn by the plaintiff on the Calcutta branch of the defendants' bank in favor of Mrs. R. Lewin, for whom it was discounted by the defendants, in London on December 27, 1889. The plaintiff's case was that he had previously given written instructions to the bank not to pay any cheques that were not drawn by him under the signatures of "N. L. Lewin," and that the signature to this cheque of 30,000 rupees was "N. Lewin," the one he had been previously using. The defendants pleaded that the cheque was drawn by the plaintiff or with his authority, and said the plaintiff was aware on or immediately after December 27, 1889, that the cheque had been received by the defendants from Mrs. R. Lewin, and that she had placed the proceeds to the amount of £2,097 on deposit with the defendants' bank in London, that they paid the cheque believing it to be the cheque of the plaintiff, and that under all the circumstances the plaintiff was stopped from saying that it was not signed by him or with his authority.

Mr. Crump, in opening the plaintiff's case, said the plaintiff was married before he knew the lady described as Mrs. R. Lewin. His wife was living at the time, and, that being so, there could be no valid marriage between the plaintiff and that lady in any view of the case. They were respectively the father and mother of several children now living with Mrs. Lewin. There was no marriage tie between them.

The plaintiff was called, and in reply to Mr. Crump, said that in 1869 he was carrying on business in India. In that year he commenced to live with the lady now called Mrs. R. Lewin, and he continued to live with her as his wife until 1890. In 1887 he had come back from India, having realised a considerable sum of money there. He lived in that year near Bath with Mrs. R. Lewin and his children. Mrs. Lewin opened a banking account, and he provided her with money for the purpose, from time to time. He continued to live with her at Bath until 1889. He then went to Monte Carlo alone, Mrs. Lewin remaining at Bath. He was unfortunate at the tables at Monte Carlo, losing about £12,000. He had an account for some years at the defendants' bank in London. He had two cheque books, one at the Calcutta branch, and one at the head office in London. Mrs. Lewin kept the books, and the cheques were written by her. On August 12, 1889, he gave directions to the bank about the change of his signature. He did so because he suspected Mrs. Lewin. He continued to play a little after December, 1889. Before December, Mrs. Lewin came from England and joined him at Monte Carlo. They lived at Nice, where he had taken apartments. The signature to the 30,000 rupee cheque was not his signature. He asked her how she got the £2000, and she said, "You gave me the cheque." He said he never did. She said, "You have forgotten yourself." He said he never gave her the cheque. She said, "You will find it out."

Mr. Finlay, cross-examining the plaintiff, asked him to look at the counterfoil of a cheque purporting to be signed by him on December 23, 1889—the date of the cheque for the 30,000 rupees. Was that not the counterfoil of the 30,000 rupee cheque ?

The Plaintiff : I cannot exactly say it is not the counterfoil of the cheque, but I think not.

Mr. Finlay : The counterfoil and the cheque have the same number.

The Judge : There can be no doubt it is the counterfoil of the same cheque. The number is the same.

The Plaintiff : I never signed it.

Mr. Finlay : Did Mrs. Lewin not press you about that time to make provision for her when you were losing money at Monte Carlo ?

The Judge : Did she complain ?

The Plaintiff : No, she gambled herself a good deal.

Mr. Finlay asked the plaintiff whether a letter that was read did not refer to his making a provision of £2000 for Mrs. Lewin ; and the plaintiff replied that it referred to money he would leave her when he died.

No other evidence was called for the plaintiff.

Mr. Finlay called the manager of the defendants' bank, who said he was distinctly of opinion that the 30,000 rupee cheque was signed by Mr. Lewin, the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crump, witness said the signature was a very easy one to imitate, but to the best of his belief the signature was that of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Lewin was called, and in reply to Mr. English Harrison said that at Monte Carlo, when she saw how her husband was ruining himself at the tables, she implored him not to draw more money for play, and to save something for herself and the children, who would otherwise be left penniless in the street, and that eventually he gave the cheque for the Rs. 30,000. She pointed out to him that it was not properly signed, but he made an impatient gesture and said, "It's all right."

Cross-examined by Mr. Crump : The cheque was drawn at the English luncheon bar in the Grand Hotel at Monte Carlo. She never played at the tables at Monte Carlo. It was only quite lately that the plaintiff denied having given the cheque.

No further witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Finlay submitted that it was quite clear the counterfoil to which the plaintiff's attention had been called corresponded with the cheque in question, that that cheque was signed by plaintiff and that a duplicate cheque which had been talked about was as mythical as the duplicate wife he had conjured up for the purpose of doing injury to an innocent woman.

Mr. Crump contended that the cheque was paid without plaintiff's authority.

Mr. Justice Mathew said he believed Mrs. Lewin's statement completely. Every word she uttered had the ring of truth about it. Judgment must be for the defendants, and with costs.

THE DANISH GOLDEN WEDDING.

THE festivities of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark commenced on May 25, at Copenhagen—when the King gave a dinner to which one hundred-and-fifty guests were invited—and was continued until May 29. The city was brilliantly decorated, and so great was the number of guests arriving that the Royal Palaces were found insufficient to accommodate them, and apartments in the principal hotels had to be engaged for several of the illustrious visitors and their suites.

The King of the Hellenes and the members of the Greek Royal Family arrived at Copenhagen on May 22, and the Russian Imperial Family on May 23. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on May 24.

The King and Queen, on May 22, received in audience Count Danny, the representative of the French Republic, who handed their Majesties four pieces of Gobelins tapestry as a present from President Carnot. Afterwards they received Bishop von Euch, who handed them a letter from the Pope written by his own hand.

The Duchess Aavanger of Anhalt, a sister of the King of Denmark, has commissioned the Court painter, Herr Reinhardt, to paint a picture of the Palace at Ballonstedt, in the Harz Mountains, for presentation to the King.

The celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen was general throughout Denmark. This is the first time in the history of the country that a King and Queen have lived to see the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The nearest approach to it was reached by Frederick VI., who on his death had been married forty-nine years and four months. The actual date of the golden wedding is May 26 (Ascension Day).

A SIMPLE youth of 19, named Leon Walroff, upon whom the reading of the recent doings of the Anarchists in France seems to have had a baneful effect, attempted to murder his mistress, and subsequently her governess, in Nice just before midnight on the 14th. For some time he had been engaged as valet in the household of M. Garin de Cocconato, Portuguese Consul in Nice, and his fellow-servants say that he was continually endeavouring to persuade them to agitate for more wages. They, however, declined to join him, and upon his unsupported demand being made to M. Garin de Cocconato, the Consul told him that if he was not satisfied he could leave. Walroff remained, but vowed vengeance ; and on the night in question, when his master was at his club, he entered the room where his mistress was sitting, and without giving her any time to defend herself, stabbed her three times in the arm and once in the breast. She managed to escape into her governess's room, but Walroff, who had found a loaded revolver on the dressing table, followed, and fired three or four shots at the two women. One ball hit the governess in the head. Walroff then made off. Both ladies were severely wounded.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE following is the text of the report which was to be presented at the one hundred and third half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company at the company's offices, on Friday, June 3, at 1 p. m. :—The directors have now to submit their report for the half-year which ended on March 31. As the proprietors are aware, the half-yearly meetings are held for the purpose of receiving a report and declaring a dividend in anticipation of the results of the year's work, the accounts of which are only submitted at the close of the year. The usual particulars of the company's fleet will be found in the table prefixed to this report. [First-class vessels, 50, of the registered tonnage of 198,505 ; h. p., effective, 187,900 ; ships building at Greenock, Australia, 7,000 tons, 10,000 h. p. ; Himalaya, 7,000 tons, 10,000 h. p. ; Java, 4,300 tons, 2,500 h. p. ; and Manila, 4,300 tons, 7,500 h.p.. Steam tugs and launches, 21, or 1405 tons ; h.p. 594.] Since the date of the last report the company have received delivery of three of the seven new steamers then mentioned as being under construction, viz., the Malacca and Formosa, built by the Barrow-Company, and the Aden by Messrs. Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., and these steamers are now engaged on their first voyages. Of the two 7,000 ton passenger and mail steamers which are being built by Messrs. Caird & Co., the Himalaya is now rapidly approaching completion, and her sister ship the Australia will also be finished in time for the next passenger season. The two other vessels, named the Java and Manila, which are in hand by the same firm are also fairly well advanced. The Rome, which was reported as having been lengthened and refitted with new boilers and triple expansion machinery, is now on her second voyage to India, since these important alterations were affected, and the directors have much pleasure in stating that the advantages anticipated therefrom, in point of additional speed and economy of fuel, have been fully realised. The movements of the fleet during the period of this report have been characterised by the utmost regularity, and by complete immunity from accident. This contract for carrying out a fortnightly service between Venice, Brindisi, and Alexandria was entered into with the Italian Government in 1888, and expired on the 31st December last, through efflux of time. The arrangement in question was simply the continuation of a contract originally entered into between the Government of Italy and the directors of the company in the year 1872. In now acquainting the proprietors with the fact that this connection has come to a close, after an existence of twenty years, the directors desire respectfully to acknowledge the confidence and courtesy with which they were invariably treated by successive Italian Ministries in their correspondence and negotiations relating to the work carried on by the company during these years. It is with great regret that the directors have to announce the death of Mr. John Franks, one of the auditors. A special meeting will be held immediately after the half-yearly meeting for the purpose of electing an auditor to succeed that gentleman. The directors have recently acquired the long lease of a property in Leadenhall-street, adjoining the company's offices, for the purpose of effecting a much needed extension, and a contract has been made for the purpose of carrying out the necessary work at a cost of upwards of £11,000. It is now 34 years since any addition to the company's chief offices was made, but some seven years ago it was found necessary to take on lease certain premises in the rear of their main office, which will be given up as soon as the new building is completed. A question was asked at the last meeting in reference to a report which had appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the company's agent in Hong Kong had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. This arrest had in reality been effected by the orders of the directors transmitted by telegraph, but at the same time they were not in a position at the date of the last meeting to give particulars either as to the precise nature of the charge, nor as to the amount of loss falling upon the company in connection with this person's defalcations. Mr. Woodin (the name of the person referred to) had been in the service of the company for upwards of thirty-five years, and was not only trusted implicitly by the directors, but throughout the community in which he had lived continuously for that long period of time he was universally esteemed. Nevertheless the painful discovery was made, that, after a long and honourable service, he had committed both forgery and embezzlement, and having pleaded guilty to the double charge on his trial he was sentenced by the Court at Hong Kong to six years' penal servitude. The loss suffered by the company through the criminal acts of their servant amounts to something under £20,000. The directors, having fully considered the matter, have decided to charge this loss not against the profits of the year, but to the suspense account, a fund which the proprietors will recollect was established as an outer reserve, or rest, which, "while rendering the general reserve as far as possible impregnable," was to be availed of as occasion might arise to meet exceptional losses. It appears to the directors that the case now to be dealt with is one of the circumstances for the benefit of the fund in question, as it enables them to deal with an equally unexpected and painful episode without affecting the general tenour of the company's profit and loss account. The unfavourable remarks which were made in the last report on the general position of the shipping trade must, the directors regret to say, be now confirmed and intensified in the present statement. Writing on this subject in their December report, the directors observed that "the downward tendency in outward freights had been of such a character that, with a considerable set off against it from improved receipts in the homeward trade, the net outturn of this section of the company's business shows a deficiency of nearly £80,000, as compared with the revenue of the previous year

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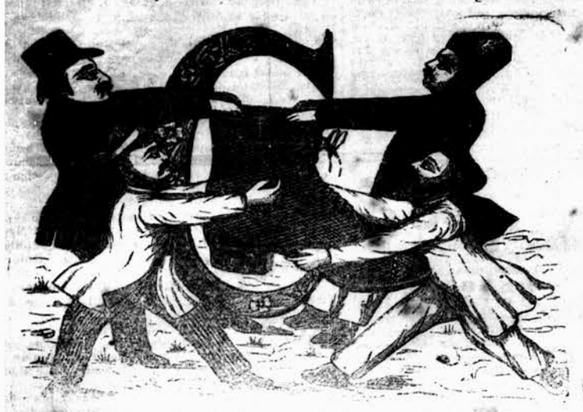

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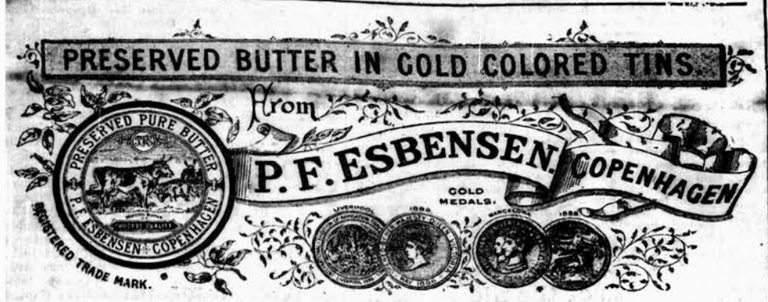

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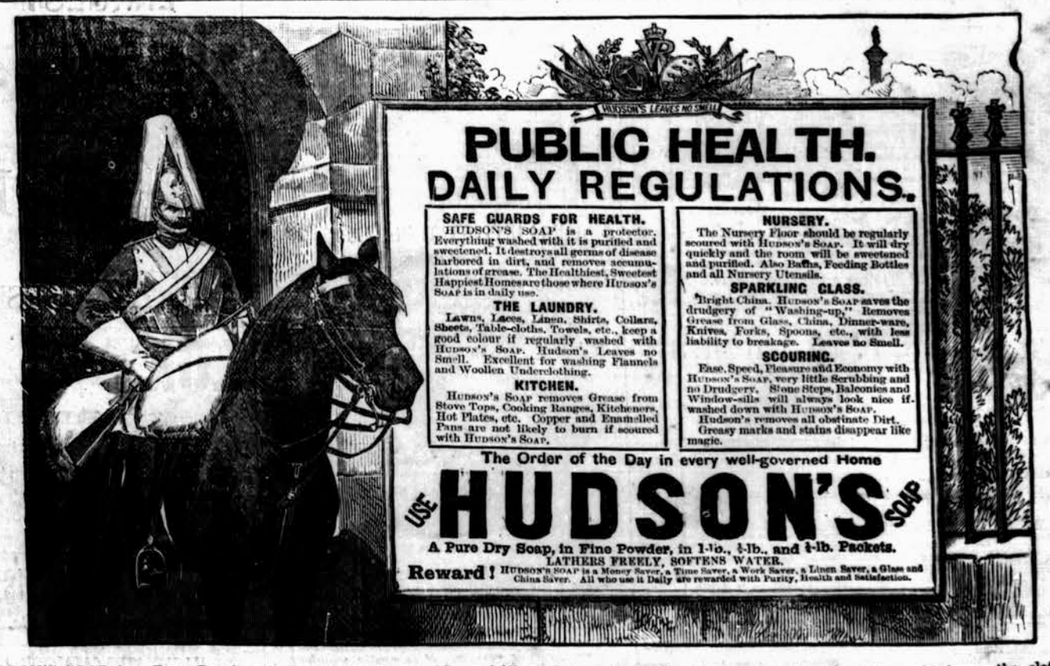
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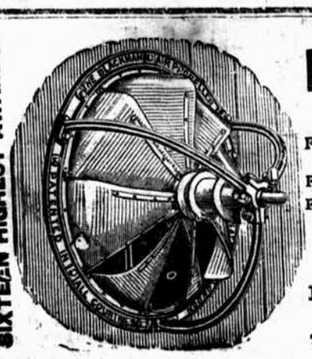
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